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International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination

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COMMITTEE ON THE ELIMINATION
OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

CONSIDERATION OF REPORTS SUBMITTED BY STATES PARTIES UNDER ARTICLE 9 OF THE CONVENTION

Seventeenth periodic reports of States parties due in 2002

1. Seventeenth periodic reports under article 9, paragraph 1 (b), of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination are due in 2002 from 30 States parties.

2. The seventeenth periodic reports of the following 22 States parties are due on 4 January 2002: Brazil, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Ghana, Hungary, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Sierra Leone, Spain, Tunisia, Uruguay, Venezuela and Yugoslavia. The reports of the remaining eight States parties are due on the following dates:

Russian Federation	6 March 2002
Madagascar	9 March 2002
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	6 April 2002
Swaziland	7 May 2002
Belarus	8 May 2002
Syrian Arab Republic	21 May 2002
Holy See	31 May 2002
Mongolia	5 September 2002

3. The seventeenth periodic reports of the States parties listed above will be issued in addenda to this document.

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4. The table below lists the 30 States parties in alphabetical order, the dates on which their seventeenth periodic reports are due, the symbol numbers of the documents containing their initial, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth periodic reports and the summary records of the meetings of the Committee at which those reports were considered.

States parties	Date on which seventeenth periodic report is due	Documents containing initial (1), second (2), third (3), fourth (4), fifth (5), sixth (6), seventh (7), eighth (8), ninth (9), tenth (10), eleventh (11), twelfth (12), thirteenth (13), fourteenth (14), fifteenth (15) and sixteenth (16) periodic reports	Summary records
Belarus	8 May 2002	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.31	CERD/C/SR.47-48, 56
		(2) CERD/C/R.30/Add.23	CERD/C/SR.140
		(3) CERD/C/R.70/Add.16	CERD/C/SR.203
		(4) CERD/C/R.90/Add.16	CERD/C/SR.301
		(5) CERD/C/20/Add.22	CERD/C/SR.417
		(6) CERD/C/66/Add.18	CERD/C/SR.491
		(7) CERD/C/91/Add.23	CERD/C/SR.606-607
		(8) CERD/C/118/Add.9	CERD/C/SR.705-706
		(9) CERD/C/149/Add.5	CERD/C/SR.792
		(10) CERD/C/172/Add.15	CERD/C/SR.879
		(11) CERD/C/263/Add.4	CERD/C/SR.1101-1102
		(12) CERD/C/263/Add.4	CERD/C/SR.1101-1102
		(13) CERD/C/263/Add.4	CERD/C/SR.1101-1102
		(14) CERD/C/299/Add.8	CERD/C/SR.1192-1193, 1210
		(15) Not yet received	-
		(16) Not yet received	-
Brazil	4 January 2002	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.11 and Add.48	CERD/C/SR.41, 56, 63
		(2) CERD/C/R.30/Add.7	CERD/C/SR.130
		(3) CERD/C/R.70/Add.10	CERD/C/SR.193
		(4) CERD/C/20/Add.14	CERD/C/SR.395
		(5) CERD/C/20/Add.14	CERD/C/SR.395
		(6) CERD/C/66/Add.1	CERD/C/SR.466
		(7) CERD/C/91/Add.25	CERD/C/SR.612-613
		(8) CERD/C/149/Add.3	CERD/C/SR.788
		(9) CERD/C/149/Add.3	CERD/C/SR.788
		(10) CERD/C/263/Add.10	CERD/C/SR.1157-1159
		(11) CERD/C/263/Add.10	CERD/C/SR.1157-1159
		(12) CERD/C/263/Add.10	CERD/C/SR.1157-1159
		(13) CERD/C/263/Add.10	CERD/C/SR.1157-1159
		(14) Not yet received	-
		(15) Not yet received	-
		(16) Not yet received	-

States parties	Date on which seventeenth periodic report is due	Documents containing initial (1), second (2), third (3), fourth (4), fifth (5), sixth (6), seventh (7), eighth (8), ninth (9), tenth (10), eleventh (11), twelfth (12), thirteenth (13), fourteenth (14), fifteenth (15) and sixteenth (16) periodic reports	Summary records
Bulgaria	4 January 2002	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.7	CERD/C/SR.33, 35, 56
		(2) CERD/C/R.30/Add.12	CERD/C/SR.132-133
		(3) CERD/C/R.70/Add.25	CERD/C/SR.213
		(4) CERD/C/R.90/Add.9	CERD/C/SR.296-297
		(5) CERD/C/20/Add.19	CERD/C/SR.413-414
		(6) CERD/C/66/Add.28	CERD/C/SR.514-515
		(7) CERD/C/118/Add.17/Rev.1	CERD/C/SR.761-762
		(8) CERD/C/118/Add.17/Rev.1	CERD/C/SR.761-762
		(9) CERD/C/197/Add.4	CERD/C/SR.918-919
		(10) CERD/C/197/Add.4	CERD/C/SR.918-919
		(11) CERD/C/197/Add.4	CERD/C/SR.918-919
		(12) CERD/C/299/Add.7	CERD/C/SR.1205, 1207, 1210
		(13) CERD/C/299/Add.7	CERD/C/SR.1205, 1207, 1210
		(14) CERD/C/299/Add.7	CERD/C/SR.1205, 1207, 1210
		(15) Not yet received	-
		(16) Not yet received	-
Costa Rica	4 January 2002	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.5 and Add.20	CERD/C/SR.34, 56
		(2) CERD/C/R.30/Add.9 and Add.31	CERD/C/SR.131
		(3) CERD/C/R.70/Add.4	CERD/C/SR.195
		(4) CERD/C/66/Add.29	CERD/C/SR.516-517
		(5) CERD/C/66/Add.29	CERD/C/SR.516-517
		(6) CERD/C/66/Add.29	CERD/C/SR.516-517
		(7) CERD/C/91/Add.11 and Add.13	CERD/C/SR.587
		(8) CERD/C/118/Add.31	CERD/C/SR.794-795
		(9) CERD/C/149/Add.15	CERD/C/SR.794-795
		(10) CERD/C/197/Add.8	CERD/C/SR.941-942, 951
		(11) CERD/C/197/Add.8	CERD/C/SR.941-942, 951
		(12) CERD/C/338/Add.4	CERD/C/SR.1321-1322
		(13) CERD/C/338/Add.4	CERD/C/SR.1321-1322
		(14) CERD/C/338/Add.4	CERD/C/SR.1321-1322
		(15) CERD/C/338/Add.4	CERD/C/SR.1321-1322
		(16) CERD/C/384/Add.5	Pending consideration

States parties	Date on which seventeenth periodic report is due	Documents containing initial (1), second (2), third (3), fourth (4), fifth (5), sixth (6), seventh (7), eighth (8), ninth (9), tenth (10), eleventh (11), twelfth (12), thirteenth (13), fourteenth (14), fifteenth (15) and sixteenth (16) periodic reports	Summary records
Ecuador	4 January 2002	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.25	CERD/C/SR.44, 56
		(2) CERD/C/R.30/Add.6	CERD/C/SR.128-129
		(3) CERD/C/R.70/Add.3 and Add.14	CERD/C/SR.186
		(4) CERD/C/R.90/Add.17 and Add.21	CERD/C/SR.302
		(5) CERD/C/20/Add.35 and 36	CERD/C/SR.440
		(6) CERD/C/91/Add.2	CERD/C/SR.562
		(7) CERD/C/91/Add.2	CERD/C/SR.562
		(8) CERD/C/118/Add.4	CERD/C/SR.701-702
		(9) CERD/C/172/Add.4	CERD/C/SR.868
		(10) CERD/C/172/Add.4	CERD/C/SR.868
		(11) CERD/C/197/Add.9	CERD/C/SR.971-972, 983
		(12) CERD/C/226/Add.1	CERD/C/SR.971-972, 983
		(13) Not yet received	-
		(14) Not yet received	-
		(15) Not yet received	-
		(16) Not yet received	-
Ghana	4 January 2002	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.18	CERD/C/SR.44, 56
		(2) CERD/C/R.30/Add.33 and Add.44	CERD/C/SR.130, 179
		(3) CERD/C/R.70/Add.13	CERD/C/SR.201-202
		(4) CERD/C/20/Add.16	CERD/C/SR.397
		(5) CERD/C/20/Add.16	CERD/C/SR.397
		(6) CERD/C/91/Add.21	CERD/C/SR.629-630
		(7) CERD/C/91/Add.21	CERD/C/SR.629-630
		(8) CERD/C/118/Add.28	CERD/C/SR.757
		(9) CERD/C/149/Add.13	CERD/C/SR.822-823
		(10) CERD/C/197/Add.7	CERD/C/SR.943-944, 950
		(11) CERD/C/197/Add.7	CERD/C/SR.943-944, 950
		(12) CERD/C/338/Add.5	CERD/C/SR.1432, 1436
		(13) CERD/C/338/Add.5	CERD/C/SR.1432, 1436
		(14) CERD/C/338/Add.5	CERD/C/SR.1432, 1436
		(15) CERD/C/338/Add.5	CERD/C/SR.1432, 1436
		(16) Not yet received	-

States parties	Date on which seventeenth periodic report is due	Documents containing initial (1), second (2), third (3), fourth (4), fifth (5), sixth (6), seventh (7), eighth (8), ninth (9), tenth (10), eleventh (11), twelfth (12), thirteenth (13), fourteenth (14), fifteenth (15) and sixteenth (16) periodic reports	Summary records
Holy See	31 May 2002	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.28	CERD/C/SR.45, 56
		(2) CERD/C/R.30/Add.41	CERD/C/SR.133
		(3) CERD/C/R.70/Add.33	CERD/C/SR.239
		(4) CERD/C/R.90/Add.24	CERD/C/SR.333
		(5) CERD/C/66/Add.30	CERD/C/SR.517-518
		(6) CERD/C/66/Add.30	CERD/C/SR.517-518
		(7) CERD/C/91/Add.17	CERD/C/SR.586
		(8) CERD/C/118/Add.11	CERD/C/SR.709
		(9) CERD/C/149/Add.6	CERD/C/SR.793
		(10) CERD/C/172/Add.8	CERD/C/SR.875
		(11) CERD/C/226/Add.6	CERD/C/SR.991-992
		(12) CERD/C/226/Add.6	CERD/C/SR.991-992
		(13) CERD/C/338/Add.11	CERD/C/SR.1425, 1433
		(14) CERD/C/338/Add.11	CERD/C/SR.1425, 1433
		(15) CERD/C/338/Add.11	CERD/C/SR.1425, 1433
		(16) Not yet received	-
Hungary	4 January 2002	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.47	CERD/C/SR.61-62
		(2) CERD/C/R.30/Add.18	CERD/C/SR.136-137
		(3) CERD/C/R.70/Add.9	CERD/C/SR.192
		(4) CERD/C/R.90/Add.5	CERD/C/SR.281
		(5) CERD/C/20/Add.8	CERD/C/SR.392
		(6) CERD/C/66/Add.9	CERD/C/SR.482
		(7) CERD/C/91/Add.5	CERD/C/SR.564-565
		(8) CERD/C/118/Add.2	CERD/C/SR.700
		(9) CERD/C/149/Add.9	CERD/C/SR.795
		(10) CERD/C/172/Add.7	CERD/C/SR.876
		(11) CERD/C/263/Add.6	CERD/C/SR.1143-1144
		(12) CERD/C/263/Add.6	CERD/C/SR.1143-1144
		(13) CERD/C/263/Add.6	CERD/C/SR.1143-1144
		(14) Not yet received	-
		(15) Not yet received	-
		(16) Not yet received	-

States parties	Date on which seventeenth periodic report is due	Documents containing initial (1), second (2), third (3), fourth (4), fifth (5), sixth (6), seventh (7), eighth (8), ninth (9), tenth (10), eleventh (11), twelfth (12), thirteenth (13), fourteenth (14), fifteenth (15) and sixteenth (16) periodic reports	Summary records
India	4 January 2002	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.3/Rev.1 and Add.39	CERD/C/SR.33, 50-51, 56
		(2) CERD/C/R.30/Add.24	CERD/C/SR.140-141
		(3) CERD/C/R.70/Add.29	CERD/C/SR.235
		(4) CERD/C/R.90/Add.32	CERD/C/SR.366-367
		(5) CERD/C/20/Add.34	CERD/C/SR.441-442
		(6) CERD/C/66/Add.33	CERD/C/SR.535
		(7) CERD/C/91/Add.26	CERD/C/SR.614-615
		(8) CERD/C/149/Add.11	CERD/C/SR.796-797
		(9) CERD/C/149/Add.11	CERD/C/SR.796-797
		(10) CERD/C/299/Add.3	CERD/C/SR.1161-1163
		(11) CERD/C/299/Add.3	CERD/C/SR.1161-1163
		(12) CERD/C/299/Add.3	CERD/C/SR.1161-1163
		(13) CERD/C/299/Add.3	CERD/C/SR.1161-1163
		(14) CERD/C/299/Add.3	CERD/C/SR.1161-1163
		(15) Not yet received	-
		(16) Not yet received	-
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	4 January 2002	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.1	CERD/C/SR.31, 33, 56
		(2) CERD/C/R.30/Add.3, Add.39 and Add.45	CERD/C/SR.127, 179
		(3) CERD/C/R.70/Add.1	CERD/C/SR.179
		(4) CERD/C/R.90/Add.2	CERD/C/SR.279
		(5) CERD/C/20/Add.1	CERD/C/SR.371
		(6) CERD/C/66/Add.5	CERD/C/SR.472
		(7) CERD/C/91/Add.31	CERD/C/SR.615-616
		(8) CERD/C/118/Add.12	CERD/C/SR.709-710
		(9) CERD/C/226/Add.8	CERD/C/SR.989-990
		(10) CERD/C/226/Add.8	CERD/C/SR.989-990
		(11) CERD/C/226/Add.8	CERD/C/SR.989-990
		(12) CERD/C/226/Add.8	CERD/C/SR.989-990
		(13) CERD/C/338/Add.8	CERD/C/SR.1338-1339, 1357
		(14) CERD/C/338/Add.8	CERD/C/SR.1338-1339, 1357
		(15) CERD/C/338/Add.8	CERD/C/SR.1338-1339, 1357
		(16) Not yet received	-

States parties	Date on which seventeenth periodic report is due	Documents containing initial (1), second (2), third (3), fourth (4), fifth (5), sixth (6), seventh (7), eighth (8), ninth (9), tenth (10), eleventh (11), twelfth (12), thirteenth (13), fourteenth (14), fifteenth (15) and sixteenth (16) periodic reports	Summary records
Kuwait	4 January 2002	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.24 and Add.36	CERD/C/SR.44, 47, 56
		(2) CERD/C/R.30/Add.4	CERD/C/SR.128
		(3) CERD/C/R.70/Add.6	CERD/C/SR.190
		(4) CERD/C/R.90/Add.8	CERD/C/SR.280
		(5) CERD/C/20/Add.13 and Corr.1	CERD/C/SR.396-397
		(6) CERD/C/66/Add.23	CERD/C/SR.509
		(7) CERD/C/91/Add.3	CERD/C/SR.563
		(8) CERD/C/118/Add.3	CERD/C/SR.687
		(9) CERD/C/149/Add.16	CERD/C/SR.824
		(10) CERD/C/226/Add.5	CERD/C/SR.995-996
		(11) CERD/C/226/Add.5	CERD/C/SR.995-996
		(12) CERD/C/226/Add.5	CERD/C/SR.995-996
		(13) CERD/C/299/Add.16	CERD/C/SR.1325-1326
		(14) CERD/C/299/Add.16	CERD/C/SR.1325-1326
		(15) Not yet received	-
		(16) Not yet received	-
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	4 January 2002	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.30	CERD/C/SR.47, 56
		(2) CERD/C/R.30/Add.27	CERD/C/SR.144
		(3) CERD/C/R.70/Add.31	CERD/C/SR.237
		(4) CERD/C/R.90/Add.18	CERD/C/SR.302
		(5) CERD/C/20/Add.29	CERD/C/SR.426-427
		(6) CERD/C/172/Add.2	CERD/C/SR.852
		(7) CERD/C/172/Add.2	CERD/C/SR.852
		(8) CERD/C/172/Add.2	CERD/C/SR.852
		(9) CERD/C/172/Add.2	CERD/C/SR.852
		(10) CERD/C/172/Add.2	CERD/C/SR.852
		(11) CERD/C/299/Add.13	CERD/C/SR.1264-1265, 1272
		(12) CERD/C/299/Add.13	CERD/C/SR.1264-1265, 1272
		(13) CERD/C/299/Add.13	CERD/C/SR.1264-1265, 1272
		(14) CERD/C/299/Add.13	CERD/C/SR.1264-1265, 1272
		(15) Not yet received	-
		(16) Not yet received	-

States parties	Date on which seventeenth periodic report is due	Documents containing initial (1), second (2), third (3), fourth (4), fifth (5), sixth (6), seventh (7), eighth (8), ninth (9), tenth (10), eleventh (11), twelfth (12), thirteenth (13), fourteenth (14), fifteenth (15) and sixteenth (16) periodic reports	Summary records
Madagascar	9 March 2002	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.16, Add.44, Add.58 and Add.59	CERD/C/SR.43, 56, 68, 95
		(2) CERD/C/R.30/Add.26 and Add.38	CERD/C/SR.143
		(3) CERD/C/R.70/Add.2	CERD/C/SR.189
		(4) CERD/C/R.90/Add.11	CERD/C/SR.286
		(5) CERD/C/20/Add.5	CERD/C/SR.389
		(6) CERD/C/66/Add.21	CERD/C/SR.518
		(7) CERD/C/91/Add.29	CERD/C/SR.611-612
		(8) CERD/C/118/Add.10	CERD/C/SR.713-714
		(9) CERD/C/149/Add.19	CERD/C/SR.835
		(10) Not yet received	-
		(11) Not yet received	-
		(12) Not yet received	-
		(13) Not yet received	-
		(14) Not yet received	-
		(15) Not yet received	-
		(16) Not yet received	-
Mongolia	5 September 2002	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.53	CERD/C/SR.62
		(2) CERD/C/R.30/Add.30	CERD/C/SR.127
		(3) CERD/C/R.70/Add.35	CERD/C/SR.243
		(4) CERD/C/34	CERD/C/SR.411
		(5) CERD/C/20/Add.37	CERD/C/SR.467
		(6) CERD/C/66/Add.34	CERD/C/SR.539
		(7) CERD/C/91/Add.10	CERD/C/SR.581
		(8) CERD/C/118/Add.22	CERD/C/SR.733-734
		(9) CERD/C/149/Add.23	CERD/C/SR.839-840
		(10) CERD/C/172/Add.10	CERD/C/SR.839-840
		(11) CERD/C/338/Add.3	CERD/C/SR.1327-1328
		(12) CERD/C/338/Add.3	CERD/C/SR.1327-1328
		(13) CERD/C/338/Add.3	CERD/C/SR.1327-1328
		(14) CERD/C/338/Add.3	CERD/C/SR.1327-1328
		(15) CERD/C/338/Add.3	CERD/C/SR.1327-1328
		(16) Not yet received	-

States parties	Date on which seventeenth periodic report is due	Documents containing initial (1), second (2), third (3), fourth (4), fifth (5), sixth (6), seventh (7), eighth (8), ninth (9), tenth (10), eleventh (11), twelfth (12), thirteenth (13), fourteenth (14), fifteenth (15) and sixteenth (16) periodic reports	Summary records
Niger	4 January 2002	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.8 and Add.15	CERD/C/SR.35, 56
		(2) CERD/C/R.30/Add.10	CERD/C/SR.132
		(3) CERD/C/R.70/Add.30	CERD/C/SR.236-237
		(4) CERD/C/R.90/Add.1	CERD/C/SR.275
		(5) CERD/C/20/Add.28	CERD/C/SR.426
		(6) CERD/C/91/Add.34	CERD/C/SR.642
		(7) CERD/C/91/Add.34	CERD/C/SR.642
		(8) CERD/C/172/Add.1	CERD/C/SR.838
		(9) CERD/C/172/Add.1	CERD/C/SR.838
		(10) CERD/C/172/Add.1	CERD/C/SR.838
		(11) CERD/C/299/Add.18	CERD/C/SR.1297
		(12) CERD/C/299/Add.18	CERD/C/SR.1297
		(13) CERD/C/299/Add.18	CERD/C/SR.1297
		(14) CERD/C/299/Add.18	CERD/C/SR.1297
		(15) Not yet received	-
		(16) Not yet received	-
Nigeria	4 January 2002	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.32 and Add.40	CERD/C/SR.48, 56
		(2) CERD/C/R.30/Add.16	CERD/C/SR.135
		(3) CERD/C/R.70/Add.26	CERD/C/SR.213-214
		(4) CERD/C/R.90/Add.28	CERD/C/SR.330-331
		(5) CERD/C/20/Add.31	CERD/C/SR.436
		(6) CERD/C/66/Add.25	CERD/C/SR.512-513
		(7) CERD/C/91/Add.32 and Add.35	CERD/C/SR.642-643
		(8) CERD/C/118/Add.14 and Add.26	CERD/C/SR.720
		(9) CERD/C/149/Add.25	CERD/C/SR.851-852
		(10) CERD/C/226/Add.9	CERD/C/SR.993, 998
		(11) CERD/C/226/Add.9	CERD/C/SR.993, 998
		(12) CERD/C/226/Add.9	CERD/C/SR.993, 998
		(13) CERD/C/263/Add.3 and CERD/C/283	CERD/C/SR.1114, 1116
		(14) Not yet received	-
		(15) Not yet received	-
		(16) Not yet received	-

States parties	Date on which seventeenth periodic report is due	Documents containing initial (1), second (2), third (3), fourth (4), fifth (5), sixth (6), seventh (7), eighth (8), ninth (9), tenth (10), eleventh (11), twelfth (12), thirteenth (13), fourteenth (14), fifteenth (15) and sixteenth (16) periodic reports	Summary records
Pakistan	4 January 2002	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.10 and Add.42	CERD/C/SR.35, 51, 56, 58
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		(3) CERD/C/R.70/Add.8	CERD/C/SR.191-192
		(4) CERD/C/R.90/Add.22	CERD/C/SR.322
		(5) CERD/C/20/Add.15	CERD/C/SR.391
		(6) CERD/C/66/Add.10	CERD/C/SR.484
		(7) CERD/C/91/Add.33	CERD/C/SR.630-631
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		(10) CERD/C/299/Add.6	CERD/C/SR.1198-1199
		(11) CERD/C/299/Add.6	CERD/C/SR.1198-1199
		(12) CERD/C/299/Add.6	CERD/C/SR.1198-1199
		(13) CERD/C/299/Add.6	CERD/C/SR.1198-1199
		(14) CERD/C/299/Add.6	CERD/C/SR.1198-1199
		(15) Not yet received	-
		(16) Not yet received	-
Panama	4 January 2002	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.9 and Add.52	CERD/C/SR.33, 35, 56, 63-66
		(2) CERD/C/R.30/Add.21	CERD/C/SR.139
		(3) CERD/C/R.70/Add.27	CERD/C/SR.212
		(4) CERD/C/8	CERD/C/SR.331-332, 334
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		(6) CERD/C/91/Add.1	CERD/C/SR.558-559
		(7) CERD/C/91/Add.1	CERD/C/SR.558-559
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		(9) CERD/C/149/Add.4	CERD/C/SR.790
		(10) CERD/C/299/Add.1	CERD/C/SR.1208
		(11) CERD/C/299/Add.1	CERD/C/SR.1208
		(12) CERD/C/299/Add.1	CERD/C/SR.1208
		(13) CERD/C/299/Add.1	CERD/C/SR.1208
		(14) CERD/C/299/Add.1	CERD/C/SR.1208
		(15) Not yet received	-
		(16) Not yet received	-

States parties	Date on which seventeenth periodic report is due	Documents containing initial (1), second (2), third (3), fourth (4), fifth (5), sixth (6), seventh (7), eighth (8), ninth (9), tenth (10), eleventh (11), twelfth (12), thirteenth (13), fourteenth (14), fifteenth (15) and sixteenth (16) periodic reports	Summary records
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		(3) CERD/C/R.70/Add.7 and Add.11	CERD/C/SR.191
		(4) CERD/C/R.90/Add.20	CERD/C/SR.321
		(5) CERD/C/20/Add.9 and Add.30	CERD/C/SR.409
		(6) CERD/C/66/Add.12 and Add.19	CERD/C/SR.485-486
		(7) CERD/C/91/Add.7 and Add.12	CERD/C/SR.577-578
		(8) CERD/C/172/Add.17	CERD/C/SR.842-843
		(9) CERD/C/172/Add.17	CERD/C/SR.842-843
		(10) CERD/C/172/Add.17	CERD/C/SR.842-843
		(11) CERD/C/299/Add.12	CERD/C/SR.1218-1219, 1231
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		(14) CERD/C/299/Add.12	CERD/C/SR.1218-1219, 1231
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		(16) Not yet received	-
Poland	4 January 2002	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.4 and Add.23	CERD/C/SR.33-34, 56
		(2) CERD/C/R.30/Add.17	CERD/C/SR.136
		(3) CERD/C/R.70/Add.28	CERD/C/SR.214
		(4) CERD/C/R.90/Add.13	CERD/C/SR.297
		(5) CERD/C/20/Add.10	CERD/C/SR.394-395
		(6) CERD/C/66/Add.17	CERD/C/SR.491
		(7) CERD/C/91/Add.19	CERD/C/SR.600
		(8) CERD/C/118/Add.21	CERD/C/SR.736
		(9) CERD/C/149/Add.20	CERD/C/SR.836
		(10) CERD/C/226/Add.2	CERD/C/SR.981-983
		(11) CERD/C/226/Add.2	CERD/C/SR.981-983
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		(14) CERD/C/299/Add.10	CERD/C/SR.1222, 1223, 1235, 1236
		(15) CERD/C/384/Add.6	pending consideration
		(16) CERD/C/384/Add.6	pending consideration

States parties	Date on which seventeenth periodic report is due	Documents containing initial (1), second (2), third (3), fourth (4), fifth (5), sixth (6), seventh (7), eighth (8), ninth (9), tenth (10), eleventh (11), twelfth (12), thirteenth (13), fourteenth (14), fifteenth (15) and sixteenth (16) periodic reports	Summary records
Russian Federation	6 March 2002	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.12	CERD/C/SR.41, 56
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		(3) CERD/C/R.70/Add.12	CERD/C/SR.193
		(4) CERD/C/R.90/Add.14	CERD/C/SR.298
		(5) CERD/C/20/Add.18	CERD/C/SR.412
		(6) CERD/C/66/Add.14	CERD/C/SR.489-490
		(7) CERD/C/91/Add.18	CERD/C/SR.586-587
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		(10) CERD/C/172/Add.6	CERD/C/SR.878-879
		(11) CERD/C/197/Add.1	CERD/C/SR.878-879
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		(14) CERD/C/299/Add.15	CERD/C/SR.1246-1247, 1268
		(15) Not yet received	-
		(16) Not yet received	-
Sierra Leone	4 January 2002	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.54	CERD/C/SR.62
		(2) CERD/C/R.30/Add.43	CERD/C/SR.153, 159, 161, 204
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		(2) CERD/C/R.30/Add.42	CERD/C/SR.152
		(3) CERD/C/R.70/Add.23	CERD/C/SR.211
		(4) CERD/C/R.90/Add.12	CERD/C/SR.287
		(5) CERD/C/20/Add.20 and Add.33	CERD/C/SR.414
		(6) CERD/C/66/Add.16	CERD/C/SR.501
		(7) CERD/C/91/Add.6	CERD/C/SR.577
		(8) CERD/C/118/Add.5 and Add.29	CERD/C/SR.740-741
		(9) CERD/C/149/Add.14	CERD/C/SR.824
		(10) CERD/C/226/Add.11	CERD/C/SR.1054-1056
		(11) CERD/C/226/Add.11	CERD/C/SR.1054-1056
		(12) CERD/C/226/Add.11	CERD/C/SR.1054-1056
		(13) CERD/C/263/Add.5	CERD/C/SR.1145
		(14) CERD/C/338/Add.6	CERD/C/SR.1383,1384, 1396
		(15) CERD/C/338/Add.6	CERD/C/SR.1383,1384, 1396
		(16) Not yet received	-
Swaziland	7 May 2002	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.33 and Add.45	CERD/C/SR.48-49, 56
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		(6) CERD/C/299/Add.2	CERD/C/SR.1209
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		(9) CERD/C/299/Add.2	CERD/C/SR.1209
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		(14) CERD/C/299/Add.2	CERD/C/SR.1209
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		(16) Not yet received	-

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		(4) CERD/C/R.90/Add.23	CERD/C/SR.323-324
		(5) CERD/C/20/Add.21	CERD/C/SR.416
		(6) CERD/C/66/Add.22 and Add.32	CERD/C/SR.507-508
		(7) CERD/C/91/Add.36	CERD/C/SR.661-662
		(8) CERD/C/118/Add.32	CERD/C/SR.817
		(9) CERD/C/197/Add.6	CERD/C/SR.932
		(10) CERD/C/197/Add.6	CERD/C/SR.932
		(11) CERD/C/197/Add.6	CERD/C/SR.932
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		(13) CERD/C/338/Add.1/Rev.1	CERD/C/SR.1319-1320
		(14) CERD/C/338/Add.1/Rev.1	CERD/C/SR.1319-1320
		(15) CERD/C/338/Add.1/Rev.1	CERD/C/SR.1319-1320
		(16) Not yet received	-
Tunisia	4 January 2002	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.50	CERD/C/SR.62-63
		(2) CERD/C/R.30/Add.8 and Add.29	CERD/C/SR.131
		(3) CERD/C/R.70/Add.39	CERD/C/SR.279
		(4) CERD/C/R.90/Add.3	CERD/C/SR.279
		(5) CERD/C/20/Add.3	CERD/C/SR.388
		(6) CERD/C/66/Add.11	CERD/C/SR.484-485
		(7) CERD/C/91/Add.28	CERD/C/SR.610-611
		(8) CERD/C/118/Add.27	CERD/C/SR.755-756
		(9) CERD/C/226/Add.10	CERD/C/SR.1016-1017
		(10) CERD/C/226/Add.10	CERD/C/SR.1016-1017
		(11) CERD/C/226/Add.10	CERD/C/SR.1016-1017
		(12) CERD/C/226/Add.10	CERD/C/SR.1016-1017
		(13) Not yet received	-
		(14) Not yet received	-
		(15) Not yet received	-
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States parties	Date on which seventeenth periodic report is due	Documents containing initial (1), second (2), third (3), fourth (4), fifth (5), sixth (6), seventh (7), eighth (8), ninth (9), tenth (10), eleventh (11), twelfth (12), thirteenth (13), fourteenth (14), fifteenth (15) and sixteenth (16) periodic reports	Summary records
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	6 April 2002	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.14 and Corr.1	CERD/C/SR.42-43, 56-57
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		(7) CERD/C/91/Add.24	CERD/C/SR.605-606
		(8) CERD/C/118/Add.7	CERD/C/SR.716-717
		(9) CERD/C/149/Add.7	CERD/C/SR.793-794
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		(11) CERD/C/197/Add.2	CERD/C/SR.907-908
		(12) CERD/C/226/Add.4	CERD/C/SR.996-998
		(13) CERD/C/263/Add.7	CERD/C/SR.1139-1141
		(14) CERD/C/299/Add.9	CERD/C/SR.1185-1186
		(15) CERD/C/338/Add.12	CERD/C/SR.1420, 1421, 1430
		(16) Not yet received	-
Uruguay	4 January 2002	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.57	CERD/C/SR.95
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		(7) CERD/C/91/Add.9	CERD/C/SR.579
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		(16) Not yet received	-

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Venezuela	4 January 2002	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.17	CERD/C/SR.44, 56
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		(14) Not yet received	-
		(15) Not yet received	-
		(16) Not yet received	-
Yugoslavia	4 January 2002	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.27	CERD/C/SR.45, 56
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		(4) CERD/C/R.90/Add.7 and CERD/C/6	CERD/C/SR.283-284
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UNITED NATIONS

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International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination

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COMMITTEE ON THE ELIMINATION
OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

REPORTS SUBMITTED BY STATES PARTIES UNDER ARTICLE 9 OF THE CONVENTION

Seventeenth periodic reports of States parties due in 2002

Addendum

HUNGARY*

[28 January 2002]

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* This document contains the fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth periodic reports of Hungary, due on 4 January 1996, 1998, 2000 and 2002 respectively, submitted in one document. For the eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth periodic reports of Hungary, submitted in one document, and the summary records of the meetings at which the Committee considered that report, see documents CERD/C/263/Add.6 and CERD/C/SR.1143-1144.

The annexes to the report submitted by the Government of Hungary may be consulted in the files of the secretariat.

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I. GENERAL REMARKS

1. Reference is made to the previous report (CERD/C/263/Add.6) regarding the Constitution (paras. 1-5).

2. Reference is also made to the status of minorities (paras. 6-12) elaborated in the previous report.

3. International treaties to which Hungary is a party do not automatically constitute part of domestic law. International treaties need to be transformed into domestic law either by promulgation or by being published in the Official Gazette. In this regard, the Hungarian system can be considered dualistic.

4. The International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination has been promulgated by a decree (Law Decree No. 8 of 1966). By the act of promulgation, the Convention became part of domestic law.

5. By becoming party to international conventions, Hungary complies with the requirements of the rule of law, which has led to the adaptation into the legal system of the generally accepted principles and provisions relating to international penal law, to criminal procedural law and to the enforcement of punishment. The process of legal harmonization with international obligations has resulted in comprehensive changes affecting the legal system as a whole.

6. The process of legal harmonization covers the complete legal system, including Hungary's internal legal regulations, which protect human rights and fundamental freedoms, as well as each and every component of the legal provisions ranging from the Constitution to implementing decrees.

7. Wide-ranging legal provisions have been adopted and put into practice by the Republic of Hungary to regulate the activities of the legislative, executive, judicial, prosecutorial and other institutions (such as the ombudsman) responsible for eliminating discrimination prohibited by the Convention. It is now generally accepted that in the legal system as a whole, including the penitentiary system, the respect for, and the observance of human rights must be guaranteed and safeguarded.

8. The Constitution of the Republic of Hungary declares that national and ethnic minorities shall share in the power of the people: they shall be constituent factors of the State. The Republic of Hungary shall protect national and ethnic minorities, it shall ensure their collective participation in public life, foster their culture, the use of their mother tongue, school instruction conducted in their language, and the right to use their name in their own language.

9. The laws of the Republic of Hungary guarantee the right for the national and ethnic minorities within the territory of the country to establish organs of self-government at local and national levels.

10. The Republic of Hungary guarantees human rights and fundamental freedoms for everyone living in the territory of the country without discrimination of any kind as to race, colour, gender, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, wealth, birth, or any other status. Any discrimination on these grounds is persecuted to the full extent of the law.

II. ARTICLE 2 OF THE CONVENTION

11. The basic anti-discrimination measures and provisions of the Hungarian legal system are to be found in the Constitution itself, while the details and safeguards are elaborated in statutes fully in line with the Constitution, some of them in the comprehensive codes of the various legal branches. The National Assembly of the Republic of Hungary has not chosen to adopt a comprehensive anti-discrimination law; however, according to decision No. 45/2000 (XII.8) of the Constitutional Court of Hungary (AB) this does not constitute an unconstitutional omission in terms of the requirement to legislate. The Constitutional Court decided that "it is not in itself contrary to the requirement of legal security if several laws contain provisions pertaining to a certain issue, and these are not regulated in a single, comprehensive law"; the separate provisions of anti-discrimination laws do not in themselves establish unconstitutionality. The former Parliamentary Commissioner for National and Ethnic Minority Rights has suggested in his report of activities undertaken in 2000 a draft law on the "Measures against racism and xenophobia and the safeguarding of equal treatment". The report, however, does not consider this draft to be a formal legislative motion under section 25 of Act No. LXXVII of 1993 on the Parliamentary Commissioner for Civil Rights. According to the report, the proposal is merely the result of academic research and might be one of the possible forms of implementing EU Directive No. 2000/43/EC in the Hungarian legal system.

12. The majority of motions lodged with the Constitutional Court requesting ex post facto review of the constitutionality of statutes allege violation of the prohibition of discrimination. The Constitutional Court decides on a case-by-case basis whether the discrimination in question is unconstitutional or not. According to the Constitutional Court, the prohibition of discrimination applies not only to human and civil rights, but the prohibition also encompasses the entire legal system if the discrimination is contrary to the right to human dignity. In several of its decisions the Constitutional Court qualified the discrimination under consideration as affirmative action. Among these decisions, AB Decision No. 22/1997 (IV.25) requires special attention. The decision stated, in connection with the financing of schools of national minorities, that where these schools take on responsibilities of State schools, affirmative action in favour of schools that receive less financial support from the State is acceptable from the constitutional point of view. The schools of national minorities share this position with denominational schools.

13. With Act XXXIV of 1999, Hungary has promulgated the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities, adopted by the Council of Europe in Strasbourg on 1 February 1995. Article 4 of the Framework Convention stipulates that any discrimination based on belonging to a national minority shall be prohibited. The parties undertake to adopt, where necessary, adequate measures in order to promote, in all areas of economic, social,

political and cultural life, full and effective equality between persons belonging to a national minority and those belonging to the majority. In this respect, they take due account of the specific conditions of the persons belonging to national minorities. The measures adopted shall not be considered to be an act of discrimination.

14. With Act XL of 1999, Hungary has promulgated the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages, adopted in Strasbourg on 5 November 1992. According to article 7 (2) of the Charter the parties undertake to eliminate, if they have not yet done so, any unjustified distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference relating to the use of a regional or minority language and intended to discourage or endanger the maintenance or development of it. The adoption of special measures in favour of regional or minority languages aimed at promoting equality between the users of these languages and the rest of the population or which take due account of their specific conditions is not considered to be an act of discrimination against the users of more widely used languages. However, the Charter requires the compliance of Hungary only with regard to six languages, while domestic law (Act LXXVII of 1993 on the Rights of National and Ethnic Minorities) accepts the equality of all 13 national and ethnic languages.

15. The documents used by the Hungarian authorities during an investigation in a court trial or in a penitentiary institution cannot indicate the national or ethnic origin or the racial or religious affiliation of the defendant or convict. Such registration is prohibited by law and even questions containing any reference to them are prohibited. At the request of the Ombudsman, 47 cases were investigated by the prosecutor in 1997 and in no single case could the investigation find any element of discrimination, a conclusion that the Ombudsman also accepted. There were altogether three persons who claimed to have suffered legal prejudice because of their ethnic origin. In two of the three cases the supervising prosecutors found abuses of public office, and in one case the defendant was held in preliminary custody for as long as nine months because he was charged with 32 counts of robbery and larceny, an indictment which required a lengthy investigation, i.e. his prolonged detention was not attributable to his ethnic origin.

Sentencing practice between 1995 and 2001

16. Within the powers defined by the Constitution and in compliance with the laws governing its competence, the Supreme Court of Hungary endeavours to ensure the unity of judicature and monitors the functioning of the courts.

17. In the course of its work the Supreme Court has not encountered decisions, measures or procedural acts violating substantive or procedural rules and regulations that might give rise to a supposition that the sentencing practice of the criminal courts violates the provisions of the Convention.

18. As to the courts' dealing with the merits of the cases: no notice has been received by any of the competent authorities of a violation of the provisions of the Convention. Consequently it can safely be stated that the sentencing practice of the Hungarian courts, in the light of articles 2 and 7 of the Convention, need not be changed.

19. One of the most pressing outstanding problems in Hungary is how to find appropriate accommodation for foreign nationals who violate the law. The shortcomings that characterize refugee shelters (overcrowding and lack of educational, hygienic and sport facilities) exist also in police detention facilities and penitentiary institutions, however to a lesser extent. By European standards, Hungarian penitentiary institutions are becoming increasingly crowded: they have a prison population that exceeds standard capacity by 60 per cent. About half of the prisons are even more overcrowded, and in one or two penitentiary institutions the number of inmates is twice as high as the present average of 160 per cent. Detention cells in police stations are not yet that crowded, although there is also a shortage of capacity because a few dozen police detention cells have been closed down as they were found by the Parliamentary Commissioner for Civil Rights to be unsuitable for detaining human beings.

20. Owing to increasing migratory trends, community shelters managed by the border guards have become so crowded that in many cases they have become unacceptable. Overcrowded facilities have made it very difficult for the authorities to comply with regulations that require the separation of foreign nationals from Hungarians. It is also difficult for migrants to deposit or wash their personal belongings. There have been frequent complaints about the lack of appropriate separation - i.e. lack of privacy - as well as untidy sanitary conditions.

21. When on his visits of inspection the supervising prosecutor finds shortcomings that contradict the principle of humane treatment, he issues an appeal to the director of the community shelter to eliminate the problems or take steps to close down the community shelter; this is the most he is able to do, given his limited powers of action. Until 2001 prosecutor's offices have not been granted legal supervisory powers over community shelters; however, the recently adopted amendment to Act V of 1972 (Act XXXI of 2001) may create such powers in the future.

22. It must be emphasized that the authorities have not found any single case in which persons housed in community shelters have been discriminated against or treated in a manner prohibited by law.

23. Recently, Hungary has witnessed a lull in migration waves. Border checkpoints and the border registration system have been modernized and most of the community centres have been refurbished; the conditions for housing foreign nationals have therefore considerably improved.

24. Hungary's improving legal regulations and their practical implementation are on the whole compatible with international standards and satisfy the criteria of the rule of law.

III. ARTICLE 3 OF THE CONVENTION

25. In 1996 several provisions of the Criminal Code were amended by the National Assembly in order to implement the prohibition of racial discrimination and to create the necessary legal environment for more effective measures against those who violate the prohibition.

26. Act XVII of 1996 introduced new legal facts of crime into the Criminal Code and also amended some of its sections. Penal consequences are codified in section 155 of the Criminal Code for genocide and in section 157 for apartheid, whereas section 174/B sanctions violence against a member of a national, ethnic, racial or religious group.

27. Between 1995 and 2000 the following amendments were enacted in the Hungarian Criminal Code (henceforth: Btk.) with a view to harmonizing it with the Convention.

28. Act XVII of 1996, which entered into force on 15 June 1996, amended the legal provisions regulating genocide (sect. 155), apartheid (sect. 157) and incitement against a community (sect. 269). It annulled the provision on crime committed against a national, ethnic or religious group (sect. 156) and enacted the provision regulating violence used against members of a national, ethnic or religious group (sect. 174/B).

29. As regards section 155 of Btk., through the incorporation of subparagraph (b) ("causes serious bodily or mental injury to the members of the group on account of their belonging to the group") the legislature extended the scope of conduct regulated under this provision. Concerning subparagraph (a), killing only one member of a group shall no longer constitute genocide, and the term "folk" group was replaced by "ethnic" group.

30. Section 155 of Btk., in force since 15 June 1996, stipulates the following:

"Section 155

"(1) Anyone who - with the aim of total or partial extermination of a national, ethnic, racial or religious group -

"(a) kills members of the group,

"(b) causes serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group on account of their belonging to the group,

"(c) inflicts on the group conditions of life which threaten the physical destruction of the group or certain members thereof,

"(d) imposes a measure aimed at preventing births within the group,

"(e) transfers children that belong to the group to another group

"commits a crime and shall be punished with imprisonment lasting from 10 to 15 years or life imprisonment.

"(2) Anyone who attempts to commit genocide shall be punished with imprisonment for two to eight years."

31. Former section 156 of Btk. on crimes against a national, ethnic, racial or religious group was annulled and at present the offence is regulated under section 174/B.

32. The name of the offence governed by section 157 was changed from "racial discrimination" to "apartheid" and the provision was significantly enlarged: it ceased to be subsidiary in nature and in place of the former phrasing ("act prohibited under international law"), the new provision specifies the conduct constituting the offence, provides full regulation and determines the specific limits, and also provides for a significantly longer term of imprisonment than formerly allowed for "racial discrimination" - from one to five years' imprisonment.

33. Section 157 of Btk., in force since 15 June 1996, provides as follows:

"(1) Anyone who - with the aim of obtaining and maintaining domination by one racial group of people over another racial group of people and/or with the aim of the regular oppression of the other racial group -

"(a) kills members of a racial group or groups,

"(b) inflicts on a racial group or groups conditions of life which threaten the total or partial physical annihilation of the group

"commits a crime and shall be punished with imprisonment lasting from 10 to 15 years or life imprisonment.

"(2) The person who commits a crime of apartheid shall be punished with imprisonment lasting from 5 to 10 years.

"(3) Punishment shall be imprisonment from 10 to 15 years or life imprisonment if the criminal act of apartheid described in subsection (2) has resulted in serious consequences.

"(4) For the purposes of subparagraphs (2) and (3), a crime of apartheid shall mean the crime of apartheid defined in paragraphs (a)/(ii), (a)/(iii), (c), (d), (e) and (f) of article II of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid, adopted on 30 November 1973 by the General Assembly of the United Nations in New York, promulgated by Law Decree No. 27 of 1976."

IV. ARTICLE 4 OF THE CONVENTION

34. As a result of legislative changes, "violence against a member of a national, ethnic, racial or religious group" became a new offence under section 174/B, which provides:

"(1) Anyone who ill-treats someone because he/she belongs or is believed to belong to a national, ethnic, racial or religious group, or coerces him/her with violence or threat to do or not to do or endure something, commits a felony and shall be punished with imprisonment of up to five years.

"(2) The punishment shall be imprisonment from two to eight years if the criminal act is committed

"(a) by force of arms [i.e. with firearms or explosives];

"(b) in an armed manner [i.e. with any other weapon];

"(c) causing considerable injury of interest [i.e. personal prejudice, excluding physical injury];

"(d) with the torture of the injured party;

"(e) in a group [of at least three];

"(f) in a criminal conspiracy [i.e. two or more persons acting in an organized manner]."

35. Amended section 269 of Btk. contained the phrase "commits an act leading to the incitement of hatred", but by decision No. 12/1999 (V.21) AB the Hungarian Constitutional Court annulled this part of the text of the amended provision, finding that such threatening with the sanctions of criminal law amounted to disproportionate and unnecessary restriction of the right to freedom of opinion.

V. ARTICLE 5 OF THE CONVENTION

36. Act CX of 1999 amending Act III of 1952 on the Code of Civil Procedure (henceforth: Pp.) re-enacted the fundamental principles of civil procedure. The right to the use of the mother tongue is of particular importance among the principles.

37. Section 6 of Pp. reinforces the formerly declared principle that no one shall be at a disadvantage because of his/her lack of knowledge of Hungarian. It sets forth as a new element that in proceedings before courts and legal authorities, to the extent specified under international agreements, everyone shall have the right freely to use his/her mother tongue, or regional or minority language. To give effect to this principle, courts shall supply interpreters.

38. Newly enacted subsection (4) of section 8 of Pp. provides that the costs of the interpreter shall be advanced and borne by the State. These amendments aim to harmonize Hungarian laws with the European Charter of Regional and Minority Languages promulgated in Hungary by Act No. 40 of 1999.

39. Among the most important legislative changes is the amendment of the Law on Minor Offences, which was redrafted in 1999. The new act retains the section "Discrimination against an employee" and perpetrators of the offence are now liable to a penalty of Ft 100,000. The offence was introduced into the Law on Minor Offences by Government Decree No. 38/1997 (III.5). Section 93 of Act No. LXIX of 1999 on the Law on Minor Offences now deals with discrimination against an employee and states that the employer who "unlawfully denies employment to a person in connection with his/her sex, age, nationality, race, descent,

religion, political conviction, membership in a trade union or his/her activities in this connection, or because of any other circumstances not in connection with the employment", shall be liable to a fine of up to Ft 100,000. According to the Act, the procedure under this section falls within the competence of the Office of Labour Safety and the Labour Inspector.

40. The legislators also decided that those who violate section 263 of the Criminal Code on misuse of firearms or ammunition, section 263/B on arms smuggling or section 264/C on misuse of weapons prohibited by international conventions - and in so doing target a national, ethnic, racial or religious group or a member of such a group - commit an aggravated crime punishable on the same terms as a repeated offence.

41. Act XVI of 2001 on the amendment of the Labour Code and other related acts for purposes of harmonization was adopted by the National Assembly on 17 April 2001 and entered into force on 1 July 2001. The amendment reworded the regulations in section 5 concerning the prohibition of discrimination and the obligation of priority. According to the amended Act, in connection with employment, employees shall not be discriminated against on grounds of sex, age, marital or family status, handicap, nationality, race, ethnic origin, religion, political affiliation or membership in workers' representative organizations or activities connected therewith, or on the basis of any other circumstances not related to employment.

42. The new element of the definition is the prohibition of discrimination amongst employees on the grounds of family status and handicap. The amendment of the Labour Code, a unique attempt in the Hungarian legal system so far, aims to define indirect discrimination. For the purpose of the Act indirect discrimination shall exist where - on the basis of characteristics defined in subsection (1) - an employment-related provision, criterion, condition or practice that is apparently neutral or that affords the same rights to all disadvantages a substantially higher proportion of the members of a particular group of employees, unless that provision, criterion, condition or practice is appropriate and necessary and can be justified by objective factors. As an especially significant step forward, under the provisions of the amended Act any provision, criterion, condition or practice that is in connection with the procedure prior to the employment shall also be deemed employment-related. Employers shall provide the opportunity to employees for advancement and promotion without discrimination, solely on the basis of professional skills, experience and performance, and of circumstances deemed substantive with regard to the position in question. In the event of any dispute in connection with the employer's actions, the employer shall be required to attest that this action did not violate the provisions on the prohibition of discrimination. Any consequences of discrimination shall be properly remedied. The legal remedy afforded to an employee who has been discriminated against shall not result in any violation of or harm to the rights of another worker.

43. Section 5 (6) of the amended Labour Code contains the principle of affirmative action, guaranteeing actual social equality. It stipulates that in respect of a specific group of employees, employment-related regulations may stipulate the obligation of priority under identical conditions in connection with employment.

44. Section 3 of Act I of 1996 on Radio and Television Broadcasting stipulates that the broadcaster shall respect the constitutional order of the Republic of Hungary; its activity may not violate human rights and may not incite hatred against individuals, sexes, peoples, nations,

national, ethnic, linguistic and other minorities, and Church or religious groups. Broadcasting may not aim, openly or tacitly, at insulting or excluding any minority or majority, or at presenting them or discriminating against them on the basis of racial considerations.

45. According to section 26 of the same Act, "it is the obligation of public service broadcasters to foster the culture and mother tongue of the national and ethnic minorities living in Hungary, and to provide information in their mother tongues on a regular basis".

46. The implementation of the Convention in Hungary is facilitated by the legal guarantees incorporated in the criminal justice system, both in principles and in practice. Act I of 1973 on the Code on Criminal Procedure sets forth provisions according to which no one shall suffer any legal prejudice because of his lack of knowledge of the Hungarian language; the right to the use of the mother tongue, both verbally and in writing, is guaranteed. The Hungarian authorities are required by law to appoint a defence counsel for defendants who do not speak Hungarian, and the appointed defence counsel will be responsible for safeguarding the defendant's constitutional right to defence.

47. The changes and amendments to the Hungarian Criminal Code and in the Code on Criminal Procedure have necessitated the modernization of certain provisions of the Rules on the Enforcement of Punishment (Law Decree No. 11 of 1997) even before the Rules on the Administration of Punishment and Penitentiary Measures can be comprehensively overhauled. Act XXXII of 1993 amending the Rules on the Enforcement of Punishment (henceforth: Bv.tvr.) - to a great extent with a new approach - already took into account the recommendations of the Council of Europe's Committee of Ministers on the rules and regulations concerning the implementation of punishment. It also took into consideration the relevant United Nations rules and the international conventions promoting the prohibition of discrimination.

48. A new component of legal guarantee was introduced by the above Act, which defined the legal status of convicts in accordance with international practice and criteria. According to paragraph (3) of section 2 of the Rules on the Enforcement of Punishment, no convict can be subject to discrimination on the grounds of his national or ethnic origin, religion, political conviction, social group, gender or wealth.

49. During the reporting period, convicts have been provided with broader rights to legal remedy: there is a more general access to legal remedies through judicial channels and the judiciary has also been granted extensive powers to address questions relating to the special legal conditions of the penitentiary system.

50. It has become a generally accepted principle that the penitentiary system and all related activities must be conducted with full respect for fundamental human rights; the administration of punishment must be limited to the deprivation of liberty without any related coercion or suffering.

51. The new regulation also facilitates foreign convicts exercising their rights in the course of criminal proceedings and during the implementation of punishment in the Hungarian penitentiary system. According to the Rules on the Enforcement of Punishment, foreign convicts have the right to receive information in their own language, or in any other language known to them, on

the relevant legal provisions stipulating their rights and obligations. Foreign convicts must not suffer any legal disadvantage because of their lack of knowledge of the Hungarian language. Convicts also have the right to use their mother tongue while serving their prison term.

52. In line with the modernization of the law decree concerning the Rules on the Enforcement of Punishment, related implementing rules and regulations have also been adopted.

53. Most of the ministerial decrees issued on the legal status of convicts serving their sentence in various penitentiary institutions refer to the requirement of lawful treatment and the prohibition of discrimination.

54. Legal provisions regulating the enforcement of punishment for non-Hungarian citizens stipulate that the penitentiary institution is obliged by law to ensure that foreign inmates are allowed to receive information in their own language or in any other language known to them about the relevant legal provisions stipulating their rights and obligations.

55. In receiving a non-Hungarian convict in a penitentiary institution, the authorities must without any delay inform the diplomatic or consular representatives competent in the case of the foreign national concerned. He/she must be informed in a language known to him/her if his/her prison term is transferable under international agreements. When selecting his/her quarters care must be taken to make sure that his/her fellow-inmates speak or know the language used by him/her.

56. All interpreting or translation expenses incurred with respect to the rights and obligations of a foreign convict while serving a sentence in a Hungarian penitentiary institution must be borne by the competent Hungarian authority.

57. Subparagraph 6 (3) of Ministry of Justice Decree No. 5/1998 (6 March) on the health care of convicts includes provisions offering human rights guarantees in cases when a convict is received with external signs of injury, or the convict himself claims to have suffered such injury.

58. Act XXXIV of 1994 on the Police also states, in line with international principles, the prohibition of torture, interrogation under duress, and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment; it provides for statutory regulations that offer legal guarantees concerning the use of coercive measures. According to these legal provisions, Hungarian police are prohibited from using any such treatment and, should they receive orders contrary to these provisions from their superior, they are obliged by law to refuse the orders. Moreover, if they observe such conduct, they are expected to prevent it by taking appropriate measures, to initiate legal proceedings or to launch an investigation.

59. Paragraph 1 (2) and (3) of Ministry of Interior Decree No. 19/1995 (13 December) on Police Detention also contains human rights guarantees which establish that persons held in custody in police detention cells must be treated with full respect for human dignity. The police are prohibited by law from subjecting such persons to torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment. Persons in custody cannot be used for medical experiments or scientific examinations or tests even if the consent of the persons is given.

60. When applying the regulations concerning police detention, detainees cannot be discriminated against on the basis of race, colour, sex, religion, political or other opinion, national or social affiliation, descent, or social or any other position.

61. Coercive measures that members of the penitentiary system are permitted to use are regulated on a statutory level by Act CVII of 1995 on the Penitentiary System, thus satisfying the requirements of the rule of law. The same Act also offers legal guarantees for ascertaining whether the use of coercive measures was justifiable. In harmony with other statutes, the Act provides that the person who is the subject of such coercive measures has the right to lodge a complaint with the authorities competent in that matter (police, prosecutor's office, court) or to use other forms of legal remedy. In line with Act LXIII of 1993 on the Protection of Personal Data and Accessibility of Public Data, the aforementioned Act also specifies the types of convicts' data and related documents which the authorities are permitted to register, and regulates issues such as the classification of the use of such data, data protection and data provision, as well as registration deadlines. Priority is given to systematic supervision to prevent discrimination, torture and all other prohibited acts.

62. In 1989, with a special view to providing legal guarantees required by the rule of law, the Republic of Hungary incorporated into the provisions of the Constitution a new principle, according to which the legal supervision and control of the penitentiary system is conducted by the prosecutor's office. This principle was later consolidated by section 11 of Act LIX of 1997 amending the Constitution of the Republic of Hungary.

63. The above measures are also in harmony with the recommendations of the United Nations and the Council of Europe. The resolutions passed at the eleventh session of the United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice held in Vienna in 1990 called for prosecutors' offices to play an increasingly active role in implementing judicial decisions, as well as the supervision and control thereof to monitor any abuses of power and severe violations of human rights.

64. The supervision and control of Hungary's punishment administration system - a system which also extends to punishments other than the deprivation of liberty - are appropriately regulated, whereas systematic supervision and control conducted in the penitentiary institutions by the supervisory prosecutors substantially contribute to the safeguarding of human rights. Legal supervision and control of the system of the administration of punishment are conducted on the basis of the following powers and entitlements: regular supervision and control; the right to immediate legal measures; the right to make motions to law enforcement agencies, judicial authorities and administrative organs of the justice system. Legal supervision and control by the prosecutors' offices are designed to function under the above legal entitlements as a whole, and they basically differ from those of the judicial system, of the ombudsman, and from internal and international or social supervision and control.

65. Legal supervision and control are, as a matter of fact, conducted by prosecutors' offices regularly, continuously and throughout the country's territory. The role of supervisory

prosecutors in the Hungarian penitentiary system has undergone comprehensive changes as a result of recent legislative acts; specifically, higher expectations have been formulated and more specific tasks have been assigned to them by a number of new statutory laws and ministerial decrees.

66. In view of this new statutory environment, Hungarian prosecutors' offices also perform the very important task of supervising and controlling the lawful treatment of convicts. Supervisory prosecutors conduct regular legal monitoring of confinement in each and every penitentiary institution. They conduct hearings with the convicts and other persons there. If a prison inmate has a complaint or a statement to make against a prison guard or a law enforcement agent, the facts of his statement are recorded in a protocol and appropriate measures are taken to remedy the legal prejudice and to restore legality. At least twice a month the prison is revisited, the treatment of the convicts and especially the use of coercive measures are investigated from the point of view of legality, and the system of rights and obligations is monitored. If, in the course of their investigation, the supervisory prosecutors detect or observe any violation of the law - for instance, they discover unlawful treatment - they take measures without delay.

67. One of the most important guarantees that can safeguard the legality of treatment of persons deprived of their liberty is the right to equal treatment. The legality of treatment, in the strict sense of the term, must incorporate the prohibition of all forms of discrimination against the convicts, the use of an acceptable tone with the convicts and full respect for their human dignity and self-esteem.

68. The above guarantees will not function unless directors of penitentiary institutions take a consistent and determined stand on the rejection of all forms of ill-treatment, assault or unlawful behaviour against convicts. One of the preconditions for the lawful treatment of convicts is their obligation to comply fully with the rules and regulations of the penitentiary system, i.e. convicts are not to receive benefits other than those provided for in the penitentiary rules and there must be no unlawful contacts and dealings between the guards and convicts.

69. In accordance with official circular No. 2/1995 issued by the Chief Prosecutor's Office, the CPO has conducted a survey in each and every year on the legality of treatment of convicts since 1995, following the first visit of CPT of the Council of Europe to Hungary. Based on the conclusions of the second (1999) visit of the Committee, a new circular was issued with the specific aim of prevention, setting forth new obligations for supervision, investigation and reporting. This creates an enhanced guarantee designed to prevent and eliminate any ill-treatment by members of the law enforcement agencies and the penitentiary institutions.

70. The conclusions of the nationwide investigations that prosecutors have conducted since 1995 indicate that - except for a few isolated cases - the treatment of convicts in general satisfies the expectations formulated in international conventions and complies with the criteria set by the relevant Hungarian legal provisions in force.

71. In one specific case, the relative of a defendant held in preliminary custody in a penitentiary institution appealed to the Parliamentary Commissioner for National and Ethnic Minority Rights claiming that the person in custody had been subjected to discrimination and that the authorities had applied unreasonably severe detention measures against him in the penitentiary institution because of his Roma origin.

72. In one of the district police stations of Budapest a detention facility guard received a verbal reprimand as a result of a disciplinary action because he had addressed a Roma detainee in derogatory terms in connection with his ethnic origin.

73. In another penitentiary institution a group of convicts complained that they had been called Gypsies in derisive terms, but they failed to name the accused guards of the penitentiary institution. Another convict in the same prison complained that his request for kosher food had been turned down and his right to observe the dietary laws of his religion violated.

VI. ARTICLE 6 OF THE CONVENTION

74. As to the Code on Criminal Procedure (henceforth: Be.) the previous report gave details about the fundamental principles governing criminal proceedings (ex officio procedure, right to the use of the mother tongue, right to legal remedies) which have not changed since the submission of that report. In connection with the right to legal remedies, however, reference must be made to section 57 of the Constitution, as amended, subsection 5 of which provides that with effect from 30 July 1997, "In the Republic of Hungary, everyone shall have the right to seek legal remedy against a decision of a court, public administration or other authority, which has infringed his/her rights or lawful interests. In the interest of adjudicating legal disputes within a reasonable length of time, proportionately, the right to legal remedies shall not be restricted unless by an Act passed by the vote of two thirds of the attending members of Parliament." Thus, as a result of the amendment the right to legal remedies became a constitutional right.

75. As to the system of legal remedies ensured under Be. - appeal, revision, reopening of the case - no conceptual changes have been effected since the submission of the previous report. However, as a result of amendments, with effect from 1 March 2000 new reasons were added as bases for the reopening of a case, which may affect article 14 of the Convention insofar as Hungary has made the statement mentioned under this article. According to section 276, subsections (5) and (6):

> "(a) a final judgement passed by international human rights organs in proceedings instituted upon the complaint of a person under Hungarian jurisdiction, if these organs find that an international legal obligation has been breached through the violation of law, provided that the Hungarian State has undertaken to abide by the final judgement of that international human rights organ in international treaty,
>
> "(b) a unity of law resolution passed by the Supreme Court
>
> shall be regarded as new evidence falling within the meaning of section 276, subsection (1), point (a)."

76. The previous report indicated that as a result of a Constitutional Court decision the institution of "protest on legal ground" had ceased to function as a legal remedy with effect from 31 December 1992. Subsequent legal practice, however, demonstrated that serious breaches of law occasionally occurred which could not be remedied within the system of remedies of the Be. as in force at that time. Therefore, with effect from 1 March 2000 Act CX of 1999 introduced a new legal remedy into Be. called "remedy in the interest of legality". Section 291/B provides:

> "A remedy in the interest of legality against a final court decision shall lie with the defendant if:
>
> "(a) the guilt of the defendant has been established by violating the rules of substantive criminal law, or
>
> "(b) the final court decision violates the prohibition of the aggravation of punishment [section 234, subsection (1); section 241, section 354; subsection (3)], provided that no other remedy is available against the final decision."

77. The Chief Prosecutor shall submit remedy in the interest of legality. Be. defines the scope of persons entitled to initiate proceedings and specifies those who are to be informed by the court and details the rules of procedure.

78. Ministry of Justice Decree No. 6/1996 (12 July) on the Rules and Regulations concerning Imprisonment and Preliminary Custody stipulates that victims' rights may be defended either in person, by a legal counsel, by a statutory agent or by proxy. The Decree also provides a full description of the legal provisions which offer guarantees for convicts to seek legal remedies. In addition to the standard legal remedies already available, inmates can also directly refer their case to the prosecutor who is authorized to exercise legal supervision and control over the penitentiary institution; they can request a hearing by the prosecutor; if they claim that their fundamental freedoms, which they are entitled to enjoy while serving a prison sentence, are being violated they can appeal to the Parliamentary Commissioner (Ombudsman) for Civil Rights, as well as to the Parliamentary Commissioner for National and Ethnic Minority Rights; in case of a legal prejudice pertaining to the handling of their personal data or their right to have access to public data, they may also refer their cases to the Parliamentary Commissioner for Data Protection and Freedom of Information.

79. The right of convicts to appeal to international forums specified under separate legal provisions is also provided for by the law.

The work of the Parliamentary Commissioner for National and Ethnic Minority Rights

80. When examining the prohibition of discrimination it is worth highlighting the activities of the Parliamentary Commissioner for National and Ethnic Minority Rights. The Ombudsman dealing with the rights of minorities, who is independent and responsible to the National Assembly, is a feature of Hungary. One of the main tasks of the Commissioner is to uncover and, when possible, to remedy ethnic discrimination. The Commissioner has so far stated in all his reports that the State, local governments and its institutions do not knowingly follow a

discriminatory policy. He was of the opinion, however, that discrimination is part of everyday life, causing an especially grave problem for the Roma community, its groups and members (60 per cent of the complaints filed in 2000 originated from Roma petitioners).

Two proceedings conducted by the Parliamentary Commissioner for National and Ethnic Minority Rights

81. Hungarian Television Channel M1 broadcast a report about moving Roma families from Zámoly to Csór. The reporter made the following statements in the report: "Since the Roma from Zámoly have moved to the village, the number of burglaries has risen significantly according to local people ... Villagers were taken aback by the fact that Roma had flooded the village. The last straw was when six houses were broken into yesterday and the day before yesterday in the village." The mayor of the village stated afterwards that the Roma "have no place in this country".

82. The Commissioner initiated the proceedings of the Complaint Committee of the National Board of Radio and Television (hereinafter referred to as ORTT). As a result of the proceedings the Board concluded that Hungarian Television had violated in the contested broadcast of Hét (The Week) provisions contained in section 3 (2) and (3) of Act I of 1996 on Television and Radio, broadcasting programmes that contained allegations liable to incite hatred against an ethnic minority group. According to information given by the public prosecutor's office to the Commissioner, there was not even a hint of suspicion about any of the Roma who moved to Csór committing acts of burglary. Those making such statements committed slander and defamation as well, although the offended parties did not file the private complaint necessary for initiating criminal proceedings.

83. In another case a complaint was filed with the Parliamentary Commissioner for National and Ethnic Minority Rights concerning an article published in Kőbányai Hírlap which stated, "The elder of the Roma attackers pulled the man with the case from his seat and pushed him against the nearby door, while hitting him several times in the stomach. The younger took out a knife ...". The Commissioner drew the attention of the competent local government to the fact that in reports of this kind it is not necessary to indicate the ethnic origin of the persons involved. The representatives of the local government held a meeting afterwards to review the case and in the name of that body the mayor has promised to avoid further libels.

The question of a comprehensive anti-discrimination law

84. The Office of the Parliamentary Commissioner for National and Ethnic Minority Rights has prepared a draft law on the elimination of racism and xenophobia and on the safeguarding of equal treatment. The future act would encompass all proceedings, actions, measures (negligence) and treatment by the State authorities, local governments, and social and economic organizations concerning all natural persons, and groups definable by race, colour, or national or ethnic origin who are in the territory of the Republic of Hungary.

85. The draft deals prominently with discrimination exercised by the executive branch and the public services. The document contains the right to equal treatment, and also defines direct and indirect discrimination and segregation. It cites specific areas of ethnic discrimination and

provides remedies for victims. The specific areas cited in the draft act are discrimination in employment, education, the social sphere, health care, public administration and the public service.

The Committee on Anti-discrimination

86. The Committee on Anti-discrimination has been established upon the initiative of the Minister of Justice. It consists of the representatives of several ministries, as well as of the Office of the National and Ethnic Minorities, the Office of the Parliamentary Commissioner for Civil Rights and the Human Rights Committee of the National Assembly. The Committee started its work in the first half of 2001. The various ministries detailed the provisions countering discrimination in their respective fields of competence. As a second phase of the work, experts invited by the Committee prepared working papers on the necessity of enacting a comprehensive law on discrimination. The working papers have already been submitted and their evaluation is now under way.

VII. ARTICLE 7 OF THE CONVENTION

87. According to the decision on 16 March 2001 of the National Board of Radio and Television (ORTT), the winner of a tender for 88.8 Mhz, a non-profit frequency band, is Radio C, a Roma radio.

88. The Hungarian Constitution ensures for everyone the rights to education and culture; therefore, these rights are secured for persons detained in penitentiary institutions as well.

89. The fundamental principles of education and training are specified under Act LXVIII of 1999 on Public Education and Act LXXVI of 1993 on Vocational Training.

90. The educational and training programmes organized within the penitentiary institutions aim to reduce the cultural and educational differences between the inmates and to increase the level of their qualification with a view to improving their position in the labour market when released and bettering their chances of reintegration into society.

91. Training programmes are adjusted to the specific forms of penitentiary institutions (whether housing inmates in detention on remand or inmates serving their sentences of imprisonment), the duration of the detention and the health conditions of the inmate, including psychological and other statuses as well.

92. Participation of the inmates in educational-vocational and rehabilitative programmes is voluntary. Section 2, subsection (3), of Decree No. 11 of 1979 on the execution of sentences and measures (henceforth: Bv. tvr.) provides that no one shall be discriminated against on the grounds of sex or national, racial or social origin when forming groups within the penitentiary institutions. Accordingly, no instances of discrimination have been reported from the institutions.

93. Penitentiary institutions do not register inmates as belonging to a minority group; they do, however, keep contact with several organizations in the interest of making known and maintaining minority, especially Romani, cultural values (e.g. penitentiary institutions keep contact with the local Romani organizations; the National Headquarters of Law Enforcement in Penitentiary Institutions cooperates with the Romano Kher Gipsy House of the municipality of Budapest).

94. Romani culture and folk crafts are popularized by programmes organized within the framework of Romani and community colleges in several of the penitentiary institutions (e.g. in Sátoraljaújhely, Baracska, and in the institutions of Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok and Fejér Counties).

95. These courses can be attended by any interested inmate.

96. The training project "Integrated farm-bailiff I-II-III" - financed by PHARE 99 - was launched on 19 June 2001 in the National Penitentiary Institution of Nagyfa with the participation of 60 inmates, a number of them belonging to the Roma minority.

97. The following forms of education and training are available in the penitentiary institutions:

(a) Education within the school system: primary school; secondary school; vocational secondary school; school training skilled workers;

(b) Education outside the school system: offered by the labour market; in community colleges;

(c) Forms of self-education: as private pupils; special remedial classes;

(d) Hobby groups and training.

98. Education and vocational training are organized within the framework of adult education, primarily in evening and correspondence courses.

99. In the penitentiary institutions many inmates attend the elementary education courses which thus play an important role in eliminating illiteracy or functional illiteracy among juveniles, young adults and adults. Since a number of the inmates enrolling in the upper classes prove to be functionally illiterate, they are ensured an opportunity to attend the lower classes simultaneously in order to recapitulate the body of knowledge offered by those classes.

100. In penitentiary institutions housing primarily inmates in detention on remand (so-called "county-houses"), intensive training programmes lasting from one to six months can be organized.

101. In recent years elementary school education has been organized in four further institutions (Nagyfa, Márianosztra, Szeged, Vác). In many of the other institutions so-called labour market training courses have been launched, financed either from budgetary or voluntary sources.

102. Therapeutic programmes (drug prevention, education for health) and personality development programmes have also been launched in increasing numbers in recent years. These programmes have been financed mostly by the British Embassy and the Ministry of Economy.

103. Each institution maintains a library available to all the inmates. In the period under review, the annual budget of the libraries has significantly been increased. As a result, books, textbooks, encyclopaedias and statute books are available in these libraries. Recently, interest in language, handicraft and popular science books has significantly increased.

104. The field of law enforcement regulation and practice is likewise governed by the endeavour to fully ensure the enforcement of the basic aims and fundamental principles enshrined under the International Convention.

List of annexes

1. Government Resolution No. 1047/1999 (V.5) about medium-term measures to improve the living standards and social position of the Roma population

2. Measures taken by the State to promote the social integration of Roma living in Hungary (Budapest, 2000)

3. Summary of measures taken by the Government affecting the Roma minority in 1998-2000

4. Act XX of 1949 on the Constitution of the Republic of Hungary

5. Summary of Decision No. 45/2000 (XII.8) of the Constitutional Court

6. Act IV of 1978 on the Criminal Code

7. Act I of 1996 on Radio and Television Broadcasting

8. Act XXII of 1992 on the Labour Code

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COMMITTEE ON THE ELIMINATION
OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION
Sixty-first session
Geneva, 5-23 August 2002

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND ANNOTATIONS

Note by the Secretary-General

1. The sixty-first session of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination will be held at the United Nations Office in Geneva from 5 to 23 August 2002. The first meeting of the session will be convened at 10 a.m. on Monday, 5 August.

2. This document contains the provisional agenda for the session, prepared by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Chairman of the Committee in accordance with rule 6 of the rules of procedure, together with annotations relating thereto.

3. The attention of States parties is drawn, in particular, to the annotations to item 4 and to the annex which contains a tentative timetable for the consideration of reports and further information submitted by States parties and for the consideration of States parties whose reports are seriously overdue, pursuant to the review procedure.

4. In accordance with rule 64 of the rules of procedure, the representatives of the States parties are invited to be present at the meetings of the Committee when their reports are examined.

PROVISIONAL AGENDA

1. Adoption of the agenda.

2. Organizational and other matters.

3. Prevention of racial discrimination, including early warning measures and urgent action procedures.

4. Consideration of reports, comments and information submitted by States parties under article 9 of the Convention.

5. Submission of reports by States parties under article 9, paragraph 1, of the Convention.

6. Consideration of communications under article 14 of the Convention.

7. Consideration of copies of petitions, copies of reports and other information relating to Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories and to all other territories in which General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) applies, in conformity with article 15 of the Convention.

8. Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (1993-2003); Follow-up to the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance.

9. Report of the Committee to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session under article 9, paragraph 2, of the Convention.

ANNOTATIONS TO THE PROVISIONAL AGENDA

1. Adoption of the agenda

Under rule 8 of the rules of procedure, the first item on the provisional agenda of any session shall be the adoption of the agenda, except for the election of the officers when required under rule 15. In accordance with rule 9, the Committee may revise the agenda during a session and may, as appropriate, add, defer, or delete items.

2. Organizational and other matters

Under this item, the Committee will consider its programme of work for the sixty-first session. It will also undertake a thematic discussion on the concept of descent. Furthermore, it will review its working methods and the effective implementation of international instruments on human rights. The Committee will have before it two working documents prepared by Mr. Valencia Rodríguez, relevant General Assembly resolutions, as well as an advance version of the report of the 14th meeting of the persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies and of the first inter-Committee meeting.

3. Prevention of racial discrimination, including early warning measures and urgent action procedures

The Committee decided at its forty-fifth session to establish this as one of its regular and principal agenda items. Within the framework of its efforts to prevent racial discrimination, the Committee may decide to take early warning measures aimed at preventing existing problems from escalating into conflicts or it may decide to initiate urgent action procedures aimed at responding to problems requiring immediate attention to prevent or limit the scale or number of serious violations of the Convention. The Committee may also take action or further action regarding States parties already considered under this item.

Furthermore, the Committee may, at its discretion, schedule the consideration of the situation in some States parties at short notice.

4. Consideration of reports, comments and information submitted by States parties under article 9 of the Convention

At its sixty-first session, the Committee will consider initial and periodic reports received from the following States parties: Canada, Senegal, Armenia, Uganda, Yemen, Saudi Arabia, New Zealand, Hungary, Estonia, Botswana and Mali. It will also undertake a review of the implementation of the Convention in the following States parties for which periodic reports are seriously overdue: Fiji, Côte d'Ivoire, Tajikistan, Ecuador and Madagascar.

In pursuance of established practice and in conformity with rule 64 of the rules of procedure, the Secretary-General has informed the States parties concerned of the tentative dates on which their reports are scheduled for consideration by the Committee. The scheduling of the Committee's consideration of reports submitted and review of the implementation of the Convention in the States parties whose reports are excessively overdue is set forth in the timetable below.

5. Submission of reports by States parties under article 9, paragraph 1, of the Convention

At its sixty-first session, the Committee will have before it a note by the Secretary-General concerning the status of submission of reports by States parties in accordance with article 9 of the Convention (CERD/C/433). Part A of that document indicates reports received from States parties and pending consideration by the Committee. Part B of the document contains information relating to overdue reports.

6. Consideration of communications under article 14 of the Convention

In accordance with the provisions of chapter XVIII of its rules of procedure, the Committee will consider under this item communications which are or appear to be submitted to it under article 14 of the Convention.

In accordance with rule 88 of the rules of procedure, the meetings of the Committee during which communications under article 14 of the Convention are examined shall be closed.

7. Consideration of copies of petitions, copies of reports and other information relating to Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories and to all other territories in which General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) applies, in conformity with article 15 of the Convention

Under this item, the Committee will have before it a note by the Secretary-General (CERD/C/414) concerning article 15 of the Convention and listing, as appropriate, copies of petitions, reports and working papers relating to the Trusteeship Council and the Special Committee on the Situation with Regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

8. Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (1993-2003); Follow-up to the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance

At its 695th meeting (thirtieth session), in August 1984, the Committee decided to keep this item on its agenda and requested the Secretary-General to keep it informed of the relevant activities which would be undertaken in accordance with the Programme of Action for the Second Decade and subsequently the Programme of Action for the Third Decade.

The Secretariat will brief the Committee on follow-up activities to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action adopted at the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance.

9. Report of the Committee to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session under article 9, paragraph 2, of the Convention

Annex

Tentative timetable for consideration of reports, comments and further information submitted by States parties and for consideration of States parties whose reports are seriously overdue pursuant to the review procedure

The following timetable has been drawn up by the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Chairman, taking into account the relevant decisions taken by the Committee at its sixth session.

Monday, 5 August 2002		**(1525th meeting)**
p.m.	Canada	Thirteenth and fourteenth periodic reports due in 1995 and 1997, submitted in one document (CERD/C/320/Add.5)
Tuesday, 6 August 2002		**(1526th and 1527th meetings)**
a.m.	Canada	(continued)
p.m.	Senegal	Eleventh to fifteenth periodic reports, due from 1993 to 2001, submitted in one document (CERD/C/408/Add.2)
Wednesday, 7 August 2002		**(1528th and 1529th meetings)**
a.m.	Senegal	(continued)
	Fiji[a]	
p.m.	Armenia	Third and fourth periodic reports due in 1998 and 2000, submitted in one document (CERD/C/372/Add.3)
Thursday, 8 August 2002		**(1530th and 1531st meetings)**
a.m.	Armenia	(continued)
	Côte d'Ivoire[a]	
p.m		Thematic discussion on discrimination on the ground of descent

Friday, 9 August 2002		**(1532nd and 1533rd meetings)**
a.m.		Thematic discussion on discrimination on the ground of descent (continued)
p.m.	Uganda	Second to tenth periodic reports, due from 1983 to 1999, submitted in one document (CERD/C/358/Add.1)
Monday, 12 August 2002		**(1534th and 1535th meetings)**
a.m.	Uganda	(continued)
	Tajikistan[a]	
p.m.	Yemen	Eleventh to fourteenth periodic reports, due from 1993 to 1999, submitted in one document (CERD/C/362/Add.8)
Tuesday, 13 August 2002		**(1536th and 1537th meetings)**
a.m.	Yemen	(continued)
p.m.	Saudi Arabia	Initial and second periodic reports, due in 1998 and 2000, and submitted in one document (CERD/C/370/Add.1)
Wednesday, 14 August 2002		**(1538th and 1539th meetings)**
a.m.	Saudi Arabia	(continued)
p.m.	New Zealand	Twelfth to fourteenth periodic reports, due from 1995 to 1999, submitted in one document (CERD/C/362/Add.10)
Thursday, 15 August 2002		**(1540th and 1541st meetings)**
a.m.	New Zealand	(continued)
p.m.	Hungary	Fourteenth to seventeenth periodic reports, due from 1996 to 2002, submitted in one document (CERD/C/431/Add.1)

Friday, 16 August 2002		**(1542nd and 1543rd meetings)**
a.m.	Hungary	(continued)
p.m.	Estonia	Fifth periodic report due in 2000, (CERD/C/373/Add.2)
Monday, 19 August 2002		**(1544th and 1545th meetings)**
a.m.	Estonia	(continued)
p.m.	Botswana	Sixth to fourteenth periodic reports, due from 1985 to 2001, submitted in one document (CERD/C/407/Add.1)
	Madagascar[a]	
Tuesday, 20 August 2002		**(1546th and 1547th meetings)**
a.m.	Botswana	(continued)
p.m.	Mali	Seventh to fourteenth periodic reports, due from 1987 to 2001 (CERD/C/407/Add.2)
Wednesday, 21 August 2002		**(1548th and 1549th meetings)**
a.m.	Mali	(continued)
	Ecuador[a]	

Note

[a] Review procedure (for States parties whose reports are seriously overdue).

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Item 5 of the provisional agenda

SUBMISSION OF REPORTS BY STATES PARTIES UNDER ARTICLE 9, PARAGRAPH 1, OF THE CONVENTION

Note by the Secretary-General

The present note contains information on the overall situation with regard to the submission of reports by States parties in accordance with article 9 of the Convention. Section A lists, in alphabetical order of State party, the reports received by the Secretary-General, pending consideration by the Committee and reflects the status of reports submitted as at 8 July 2002. Section B lists the reports due in the order of the years in which they fell due from States parties up to the closing date of the present session of the Committee (23 August 2002).

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Status of submission of reports by States parties under article 9 of the Convention

A. Reports received and pending consideration by the Committee

Armenia	Third and fourth reports of Armenia, due in 1998 and 2002 respectively, submitted in one document (CERD/C/372/Add.3)
Bolivia	Fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth reports, due in 1997, 1999 and 2001 respectively, submitted in one document (CERD/C/409/Add.3)
Botswana	Sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth reports of Botswana, due in 1985, 1987, 1989, 1991 and 1993 respectively, submitted in one document (CERD/C/407/Add.1)
Canada	Thirteenth and fourteenth reports, due in 1995 and 1997 respectively, submitted in one document (CERD/C/320/Add.5)
Estonia	Fifth report, due in 2000 (CERD/C/373/Add.2)
Ecuador	Thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth reports respectively, due in 1994, 1996, 1998 and 2000 respectively, submitted in one document (CERD/C/384/Add.8)
Finland	Sixteenth report, due in 2001 (CERD/C/409/Add.2)
Ghana	Sixteenth and seventeenth reports, due in 2000 and 2002 respectively, submitted in one document (CERD/C/431/Add.3)
Hungary	Fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth reports, due in 1996, 1998, 2000 and 2002 respectively, submitted in one document (CERD/C/431/Add.1)
Latvia	Fourth and fifth reports, due in 1999 and 2001 respectively, submitted in one document (CERD/C/398/Add.2)
Mali	Seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, thirteenth and fourteenth reports, due in 1987, 1989, 1991, 1993, 1995, 1997, 1999 and 2001 respectively, submitted in one document (CERD/C/407/Add.2)
Morocco	Fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth reports, due in 1998, 2000, and 2002 respectively, submitted in one document (CERD/C/430/Add.1)

Norway	Sixteenth report, due in 2001 (CERD/C/430/Add.2)
New Zealand	Twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth reports, due in [illegible], 1997 and 1999 respectively, submitted in one document (CERD/C/362/Add.10)
Poland	Fifteenth and sixteenth reports, due in 1998 and 2000 respectively, submitted in one document (CERD/C/384/Add.6)
Russian Federation	Fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth reports, due in 1996, 2000 and 2002 respectively, submitted in one document (CERD/C/431/Add.2)
Saudi Arabia	Initial and second reports, due in 1998 and 2000 respectively, submitted in one document (CERD/C/370/Add.1/Corr.1)
Senegal	Eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth reports, due in 1993, 1995, 1997, 1999 and 2001 respectively, submitted in one document (CERD/C/408/Add.2)
Slovenia	Fifth periodic report, due in 2001 (CERD/C/398/Add.1)
Tunisia	Thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth reports, due in 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000 and 2002 respectively, submitted in one document (CERD/C/431/Add.4)
Uganda	Second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth reports, due in 1983, 1985, 1987, 1989, 1991, 1993, 1995, 1997 and 1999 respectively, submitted in one document (CERD/C/358/Add.1)
Yemen	Eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth reports, due in 1993, 1995, 1997 and 1999 respectively, submitted in one document (CERD/C/362/Add.8)

B. Reports due

1. States parties from which two or more reports are due

State party	Type of report	Date on which the report was due	Number of reminders sent
Sierra Leone	Fourth report	4 January 1976	30
	Fifth report	4 January 1978	26
	Sixth report	4 January 1980	24
	Seventh report	4 January 1982	20
	Eighth report	4 January 1984	16
	Ninth report	4 January 1986	12
	Tenth report	4 January 1988	9
	Eleventh report	4 January 1990	9
	Twelfth report	4 January 1992	8
	Thirteenth report	4 January 1994	7
	Fourteenth report	4 January 1996	6
	Fifteenth report	4 January 1998	4
	Sixteenth report	4 January 2000	3
	Seventeenth report	4 January 2002	1
	Supplementary	31 March 1975	2
Liberia	Initial report	5 December 1977	27
	Second report	5 December 1979	22
	Third report	5 December 1981	23
	Fourth report	5 December 1983	24
	Fifth report	5 December 1985	12
	Sixth report	5 December 1987	9
	Seventh report	5 December 1989	9
	Eighth report	5 December 1991	8
	Ninth report	5 December 1993	7
	Tenth report	5 December 1995	6
	Eleventh report	5 December 1997	4
	Twelfth report	5 December 1999	3
	Thirteenth report	5 December 2001	1

State party	Type of report	Date on which the report was due	Number of reminders sent
Guyana	Initial report	17 March 1978	27
	Second report	17 March 1980	28
	Third report	17 March 1982	19
	Fourth report	17 March 1984	16
	Fifth report	17 March 1986	12
	Sixth report	17 March 1988	9
	Seventh report	17 March 1990	9
	Eighth report	17 March 1992	8
	Ninth report	17 March 1994	7
	Tenth report	17 March 1996	6
	Eleventh report	17 March 1998	4
	Twelfth report	17 March 2000	3
	Thirteenth report	17 March 2002	1
Gambia	Second report	28 January 1982	20
	Third report	28 January 1984	16
	Fourth report	28 January 1986	12
	Fifth report	28 January 1988	9
	Sixth report	28 January 1990	9
	Seventh report	28 January 1992	8
	Eighth report	28 January 1994	7
	Ninth report	28 January 1996	6
	Tenth report	28 January 1998	4
	Eleventh report	28 January 2000	3
	Twelfth report	28 January 2002	1
Côte d'Ivoire	Fifth report	3 February 1982	20
	Sixth report	3 February 1984	16
	Seventh report	3 February 1986	12
	Eighth report	3 February 1988	9
	Ninth report	3 February 1990	9
	Tenth report	3 February 1992	8
	Eleventh report	3 February 1994	7
	Twelfth report	3 February 1996	6
	Thirteenth report	3 February 1998	4
	Fourteenth report	3 February 2000	3
	Fifteenth report	3 February 2002	1

State party	Type of report	Date on which the report was due	Number of reminders sent
Togo	Sixth report	1 October 1983	16
	Seventh report	1 October 1985	12
	Eighth report	1 October 1987	9
	Ninth report	1 October 1989	9
	Tenth report	1 October 1991	8
	Eleventh report	1 October 1993	7
	Twelfth report	1 October 1995	6
	Thirteenth report	1 October 1997	5
	Fourteenth report	1 October 1999	3
	Fifteenth report	1 October 2001	1
Fiji	Sixth report	10 February 1984	15
	Seventh report	10 February 1986	11
	Eighth report	10 February 1988	9
	Ninth report	10 February 1990	9
	Tenth report	10 February 1992	8
	Eleventh report	10 February 1994	7
	Twelfth report	10 February 1996	6
	Thirteenth report	10 February 1998	4
	Fourteenth report	10 February 2000	3
	Fifteenth report	10 February 2002	1
Bahamas	Fifth report	4 September 1984	15
	Sixth report	4 September 1986	11
	Seventh report	4 September 1988	9
	Eighth report	4 September 1990	9
	Ninth report	4 September 1992	8
	Tenth report	4 September 1994	7
	Eleventh report	4 September 1996	6
	Twelfth report	4 September 1998	4
	Thirteenth report	4 September 2000	2
Somalia	Fifth report	25 September 1984	15
	Sixth report	25 September 1986	12
	Seventh report	25 September 1988	10
	Eighth report	25 September 1990	9
	Ninth report	25 September 1992	8
	Tenth report	25 September 1994	7
	Eleventh report	25 September 1996	6
	Twelfth report	25 September 1998	4
	Thirteenth report	25 September 2000	2

State party	Type of report	Date on which the report was due	Number of reminders sent
Cape Verde	Third report	2 November 1984	15
	Fourth report	2 November 1986	12
	Fifth report	2 November 1988	10
	Sixth report	2 November 1990	9
	Seventh report	2 November 1992	7
	Eighth report	2 November 1994	7
	Ninth report	2 November 1996	6
	Tenth report	2 November 1998	4
	Eleventh report	2 November 2000	2
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Second report	9 December 1984	14
	Third report	9 December 1986	11
	Fourth report	9 December 1988	9
	Fifth report	9 December 1990	8
	Sixth report	9 December 1992	6
	Seventh report	9 December 1994	6
	Eighth report	9 December 1996	5
	Ninth report	9 December 1998	3
	Tenth report	9 December 2000	2
Papua New Guinea	Second report	26 February 1985	14
	Third report	26 February 1987	11
	Fourth report	26 February 1989	9
	Fifth report	26 February 1991	8
	Sixth report	26 February 1993	6
	Seventh report	26 February 1995	6
	Eighth report	26 February 1997	5
	Ninth report	26 February 1999	3
	Tenth report	26 February 2001	2
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Sixth report	24 March 1985	13
	Seventh report	24 March 1987	10
	Eighth report	24 March 1989	9
	Ninth report	24 March 1991	7
	Tenth report	24 March 1993	6
	Eleventh report	24 March 1995	6
	Twelfth report	24 March 1997	5
	Thirteenth report	24 March 1999	3
	Fourteenth report	24 March 2001	2

State party	Type of report	Date on which the report was due	Number of reminders sent
Suriname	Initial report	14 April 1985	14
	Second report	14 April 1987	11
	Third report	14 April 1989	9
	Fourth report	14 April 1991	8
	Fifth report	14 April 1993	6
	Sixth report	14 April 1995	6
	Seventh report	14 April 1997	5
	Eighth report	14 April 1999	3
	Ninth report	14 April 2001	2
Solomon Islands	Second report	16 April 1985	14
	Third report	16 April 1987	11
	Fourth report	16 April 1989	9
	Fifth report	16 April 1991	8
	Sixth report	16 April 1993	6
	Seventh report	16 April 1995	6
	Eighth report	16 April 1997	5
	Ninth report	16 April 1999	3
	Tenth report	16 April 2001	2
Central African Republic	Eighth report	15 April 1986	13
	Ninth report	15 April 1988	11
	Tenth report	15 April 1990	11
	Eleventh report	15 April 1992	8
	Twelfth report	15 April 1994	7
	Thirteenth report	15 April 1996	6
	Fourteenth report	15 April 1998	4
	Fifteenth report	15 April 2000	3
Mozambique	Second report	18 May 1986	14
	Third report	18 May 1988	11
	Fourth report	18 May 1990	11
	Fifth report	18 May 1992	8
	Sixth report	18 May 1994	7
	Seventh report	18 May 1996	6
	Eighth report	18 May 1998	4
	Ninth report	18 May 2000	3

State party	Type of report	Date on which the report was due	Number of reminders sent
Afghanistan	Second report	5 August 1986	13
	Third report	5 August 1988	11
	Fourth report	5 August 1990	11
	Fifth report	5 August 1992	8
	Sixth report	5 August 1994	7
	Seventh report	5 August 1996	6
	Eighth report	5 August 1998	4
	Ninth report	5 August 2000	2
United Republic of Tanzania	Eighth report	26 November 1987	10
	Ninth report	26 November 1989	10
	Tenth report	26 November 1991	7
	Eleventh report	26 November 1993	6
	Twelfth report	26 November 1995	6
	Thirteenth report	26 November 1997	5
	Fourteenth report	26 November 1999	3
	Fifteenth report	26 November 2001	1
Barbados	Eighth report	8 December 1987	10
	Ninth report	8 December 1989	10
	Tenth report	8 December 1991	7
	Eleventh report	8 December 1993	6
	Twelfth report	8 December 1995	6
	Thirteenth report	8 December 1997	4
	Fourteenth report	8 December 1999	3
	Fifteenth report	8 December 2001	1
Madagascar	Tenth report	9 March 1988	10
	Eleventh report	9 March 1990	10
	Twelfth report	9 March 1992	7
	Thirteenth report	9 March 1994	6
	Fourteenth report	9 March 1996	6
	Fifteenth report	9 March 1998	4
	Sixteenth report	9 March 2000	3
	Seventeenth report	9 March 2002	1
Seychelles	Sixth report	6 April 1989	7
	Seventh report	6 April 1991	7
	Eighth report	6 April 1993	6
	Ninth report	6 April 1995	6
	Tenth report	6 April 1997	5
	Eleventh report	6 April 1999	3
	Twelfth report	6 April 2001	2

State party	Type of report	Date on which the report was due	Number of reminders sent
Ethiopia	Seventh report	23 July 1989	7
	Eighth report	23 July 1991	7
	Ninth report	23 July 1993	6
	Tenth report	23 July 1995	6
	Eleventh report	23 July 1997	5
	Twelfth report	23 July 1999	3
	Thirteenth report	23 July 2001	2
Congo	Initial report	10 August 1989	7
	Second report	10 August 1991	7
	Third report	10 August 1993	6
	Fourth report	10 August 1995	6
	Fifth report	10 August 1997	5
	Sixth report	10 August 1999	3
	Seventh report	10 August 2001	2
Antigua and Barbuda	Initial report	24 November 1989	7
	Second report	24 November 1991	7
	Third report	24 November 1993	6
	Fourth report	24 November 1995	6
	Fifth report	24 November 1997	5
	Sixth report	24 November 1999	3
	Seventh report	24 November 2001	1
Saint Lucia	Initial report	16 March 1991	7
	Second report	16 March 1993	7
	Third report	16 March 1995	6
	Fourth report	16 March 1997	5
	Fifth report	16 March 1999	3
	Sixth report	16 March 2001	2
Maldives	Fifth report	24 May 1993	6
	Sixth report	24 May 1995	6
	Seventh report	24 May 1997	5
	Eighth report	24 May 1999	3
	Ninth report	24 May 2001	2
Bosnia and Herzegovina[1]	Initial report	16 July 1994	6
	Second report	16 July 1996	6
	Third report	16 July 1998	4
	Fourth report	16 July 2000	3

State party	Type of report	Date on which the report was due	Number of reminders sent
Zambia	Twelfth report	5 March 1995	6
	Thirteenth report	5 March 1997	5
	Fourteenth report	5 March 1999	3
	Fifteenth report	5 March 2001	2
Albania	Initial report	10 June 1995	6
	Second report	10 June 1997	5
	Third report	10 June 1999	3
	Fourth report	10 June 2001	2
Turkmenistan	Initial report	29 October 1995	6
	Second report	29 October 1997	5
	Third report	29 October 1999	3
	Fourth report	29 October 2001	1
Brazil	Fourteenth report	4 January 1996	6
	Fifteenth report	4 January 1998	4
	Sixteenth report	4 January 2000	3
	Seventeenth report	4 January 2002	1
Nigeria	Fourteenth report	4 January 1996	6
	Fifteenth report	4 January 1998	4
	Sixteenth report	4 January 2000	3
	Seventeenth report	4 January 2002	1
Venezuela	Fourteenth report	4 January 1996	6
	Fifteenth report	4 January 1998	4
	Sixteenth report	4 January 2000	3
	Seventeenth report	4 January 2002	1
Tajikistan	Initial report	10 February 1996	6
	Second report	10 February 1998	4
	Third report	10 February 2000	3
	Fourth report	10 February 2002	1
Chad	Tenth report	16 September 1996	6
	Eleventh report	16 September 1998	4
	Twelfth report	16 September 2000	2
Monaco	Initial report	27 October 1996	6
	Second report	27 October 1998	4
	Third report	27 October 2000	2

State party	Type of report	Date on which the report was due	Number of reminders sent
El Salvador	Ninth report	30 December 1996	5
	Tenth report	30 December 1998	3
	Eleventh report	30 December 2000	2
Nicaragua	Tenth report	17 March 1997	5
	Eleventh report	17 March 1999	3
	Twelfth report	17 March 2001	2
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Eleventh report	21 May 1997	5
	Twelfth report	21 May 1999	3
	Thirteenth report	21 May 2001	2
Luxembourg	Tenth report	31 May 1997	5
	Eleventh report	31 May 1999	3
	Twelfth report	31 May 2001	2
Malawi	Initial report	11 July 1997	5
	Second report	11 July 1999	3
	Third report	11 July 2001	2
United Arab Emirates	Twelfth report	20 July 1997	5
	Thirteenth report	20 July 1999	3
	Fourteenth report	20 July 2001	2
Burkina Faso	Twelfth report	17 August 1997	5
	Thirteenth report	17 August 1999	3
	Fourteenth report	17 August 2001	2
Namibia	Eighth report	11 December 1997	4
	Ninth report	11 December 1999	3
	Tenth report	11 December 2001	1
Bulgaria	Fifteenth report	4 January 1998	4
	Sixteenth report	4 January 2000	3
	Seventeenth report	4 January 2002	1
India	Fifteenth report	4 January 1998	4
	Sixteenth report	4 January 2000	3
	Seventeenth report	4 January 2002	1
Kuwait	Fifteenth report	4 January 1998	4
	Sixteenth report	4 January 2000	3
	Seventeenth report	4 January 2002	1

State party	Type of report	Date on which the report was due	Number of reminders sent
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Fifteenth report	4 January 1998	4
	Sixteenth report	4 January 2000	3
	Seventeenth report	4 January 2002	1
Niger	Fifteenth report	4 January 1998	4
	Sixteenth report	4 January 2000	3
	Seventeenth report	4 January 2002	1
Pakistan	Fifteenth report	4 January 1998	2
	Sixteenth report	4 January 2000	1
	Seventeenth report	4 January 2002	1
Panama	Fifteenth report	4 January 1998	4
	Sixteenth report	4 January 2000	3
	Seventeenth report	4 January 2002	1
Philippines	Fifteenth report	4 January 1998	4
	Sixteenth report	4 January 2000	3
	Seventeenth report	4 January 2002	1
Yugoslavia[2]	Fifteenth report	4 January 1998	4
	Sixteenth report	4 January 2000	3
	Seventeenth report	4 January 2002	1
Israel	Tenth report	2 February 1998	4
	Eleventh report	2 February 2000	3
	Twelfth report	2 February 2002	1
Guatemala	Eighth report	17 February 1998	4
	Ninth report	17 February 2000	3
	Tenth report	17 February 2002	1
Mexico	Twelfth report	22 March 1998	4
	Thirteenth report	22 March 2000	3
	Fourteenth report	22 March 2002	1
Swaziland	Fifteenth report	7 May 1998	4
	Sixteenth report	7 May 2000	3
	Seventeenth report	7 May 2002	1
Belarus	Fifteenth report	8 May 1998	4
	Sixteenth report	8 May 2000	3
	Seventeenth report	8 May 2002	1

State party	Type of report	Date on which the report was due	Number of reminders sent
Cameroon	Fourteenth report	24 July 1998	4
	Fifteenth report	24 July 2000	3
	Sixteenth report	24 July 2002	1
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Fourth report	17 September 1998	4
	Fifth report	17 September 2000	2
Peru	Fourteenth report	29 October 1998	4
	Fifteenth report	29 October 2000	2
Burundi	Eleventh report	26 November 1998	4
	Twelfth report	26 November 2000	2
Lebanon	Fourteenth report	12 December 1998	3
	Fifteenth report	12 December 2000	2
Cambodia	Eighth report	28 December 1998	3
	Ninth report	28 December 2000	2
Iraq	Fifteenth report	13 February 1999	3
	Sixteenth report	13 February 2001	2
Cuba	Fourteenth report	16 March 1999	3
	Fifteenth report	16 March 2001	2
Gabon	Tenth report	30 March 1999	3
	Eleventh report	30 March 2001	2
Jordan	Thirteenth report	29 June 1999	3
	Fourteenth report	29 June 2001	2
Kazakhstan	Initial report	25 September 1999	3
	Second report	25 September 2001	1
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Sixteenth report	4 January 2000	2
	Seventeenth report	4 January 2002	1
Republic of Korea	Eleventh report	4 January 2000	2
	Twelfth report	4 January 2002	1
Spain	Sixteenth report	4 January 2000	2
	Seventeenth report	4 January 2002	1

State party	Type of report	Date on which the report was due	Number of reminders sent
Uruguay	Sixteenth report	4 January 2000	2
	Seventeenth report	4 January 2002	1
South Africa	Initial report	9 January 2000	2
	Second report	9 January 2002	1
Mauritania	Sixth report	12 January 2000	2
	Seventh report	12 January 2002	1
Haiti	Fourteenth report	18 January 2000	2
	Fifteenth report	18 January 2002	1
Nepal	Fifteenth report	1 March 2000	2
	Sixteenth report	1 March 2002	1
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Sixteenth report	6 April 2000	2
	Seventeenth report	6 April 2002	1
Guinea	Twelfth report	13 April 2000	2
	Thirteenth report	13 April 2002	1
Rwanda	Thirteenth report	16 May 2000	2
	Fourteenth report	16 May 2002	1
Slovakia	Fourth report	28 May 2000	2
	Fifth report	28 May 2002	1
Holy See	Sixteenth report	31 May 2000	2
	Seventeenth report	31 May 2002	1
Zimbabwe	Fifth report	12 June 2000	2
	Sixth report	12 June 2002	1
Dominican Republic	Ninth report	24 June 2000	2
	Tenth report	24 June 2002	1
Malta	Fifteenth report	26 June 2000	2
	Sixteenth report	26 June 2002	1
Indonesia	Initial report	25 July 2000	2
	Second report	25 June 2002	1

State party	Type of report	Date on which the report was due	Number of reminders sent
Syrian Arab Republic	Sixteenth report	21 May 2001	2
	Seventeenth report	21 May 2002	1

2. Other States parties whose reports are due before the closing date of the sixty-first session (23 August 2002) but have not yet been received

State party	Type of report	Date on which the report was due	Number of reminders sent
France	Fifteenth report	27 August 2000	1
Mongolia	Sixteenth report	5 September 2000	1
Colombia	Tenth report	2 October 2000	1
Kyrgyzstan	Second report	5 October 2000	1
Uzbekistan	Third report	28 October 2000	2
Australia	Thirteenth report	30 October 2000	1
Chile	Fifteenth report	19 November 2000	1
Lesotho	Fifteenth report	4 December 2000	1
Sweden	Fifteenth report	5 January 2001	1
Netherlands	Fifteenth report	9 January 2001	1
Tonga	Fifteenth report	17 March 2001	1
Bahrain	Sixth report	26 April 2001	1
Mauritius	Fifteenth report	29 June 2001	1
Azerbaijan	Third report	15 September 2001	1
Romania	Sixteenth report	15 October 2001	1
Yemen	Fifteenth report	17 November 2001	-
Uganda	Eleventh report	21 December 2001	-

State party	Type of report	Date on which the report was due	Number of reminders sent
New Zealand	Fifteenth report	22 December 2001	-
Ecuador	Seventeenth report	4 January 2002	-
Poland	Seventeenth report	4 January 2002	-
Egypt	Seventeenth report	4 Janaury 2002	1
Bangladesh	Twelfth report	11 January 2002	1
Ireland	Initial report	28 January 2002	1
Czech Republic	Fifth report	22 February 2002	1
Ukraine	Seventeenth report	6 April 2002	1
Armenia	Fifth report	23 July 2002	-

Notes

[1] For a report submitted in compliance with a special decision of the Committee taken at its forty-second session (1993), see CERD/C/247 and CERD/C/247/Add.1.

[2] For a report submitted in compliance with a special decision of the Committee taken at its fifty-third session (1998), see CERD/C/364.

The former Yugoslavia ceased to be a Member State on 1 November 2000, following the admission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia pursuant to General Assembly resolution 55/12 of 1 November 2000.